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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Moneyed and Salaried Offices.

POWERS OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

The Evans Investigation.

DEPOSITION OF D. C. FORNEY.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
HARRISBURG, February 28, 1872.

SENATE.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Brooke made a personal explanation, as follows: It was generally known that during the last two weeks he had been but little in his seat, owing to his suffering with the prevailing sickness, and he desired to say now that at no time during that period was he in a condition to be in the chamber without being under the influence of stimulant, and he would further state that he had no doubt in his mind now that he was paired with the Senator from Somerset, Mr. Findlay, and that in violation of that pair he was drawn off to his home and permitted it to go into the urn on Wednesday last. Now, when his body was in a comparatively healthy condition, and the mind composed, it was a most imperative duty that he should make a statement of what transpired, so far as he could recollect. On Wednesday, he left this chamber, scarcely able to walk to his room, which he passed out, feeling that he would not be able to be here in the afternoon, he asked the Senator from Somerset (Findley) to pair with him, which he readily agreed to do. Next morning the Speaker, hearing of his sickness, visited him, and inquired if he was paired, to whom he represented this fact; and in the evening the Speaker informed him that Findley had consented to continue the pair for that day, but objected to its continuance for any longer time. Subsequently he met the Senator from Cumberland (Weakley) and through him continued the pair. Of this he (Brooke) had no doubt, and yet he answered to his name. The inquiry was, why did he do that which if knowingly and artfully done, would consign him to the contempt of all honest and honorable men. His answer was that at the time he answered he was utterly unconscious that he was so paired. In confirmation of this, he would state that when he came into this body on Wednesday last, and began to apply himself to preparing his calendar, he found that he had no recollection of anything that had transpired during the last week. He could not tell what bills had passed, or what he had read in place. For the condition of anything entrusted to his charge, he applied to the House member from his district, and especially to Mr. Harvey, to assist him, and he had even to apologize to the clerks in the transcribing room for his frequent interruptions. As he would answer at the great day, he protested that he was entirely innocent of any wrong motives or intentions.

Messrs. Weakley, Graham, White and others sustained Mr. Brooke's position, and Mr. Wallace expressed himself satisfied with the explanation as honorable and honest, exculpating Mr. Findley from all blame in not being in his seat on Wednesday.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. NAGLE, declaring the incompatibility of moneyed and salaried officers with any other offices in this Commonwealth, rendering a violation of the same on the part of the State, United States, city or county officers, trust or otherwise, subject to a fine of from $100 to $1,000, and rendering the party ineligible to any office for five years.

By Mr. GRAHAM authorizing the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to purchase real estate in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

By Mr. BILLINGFELT, relating to the powers of legislative committees in contested elections, construing the act of 1839 to extend to compelling disclosures of violations of the election laws, and exempting parties making such disclosures from the penalties of law.

THE EVANS INVESTIGATION.

Mr. GRAHAM, Chairman of the Evans Investigating Committee, said: I desire to state that the committee appointed to investigate the subject of the collection of war claims, have made all due diligence to procure the presence of George O. Evans before that committee, but they have failed, and I have been directed by the committee to ask the Speaker to issue a process for the said George O. Evans. I move that a process be issued by the Senate for the arrest of George O. Evans.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

STORE ORDER SYSTEM.

Mr. PETRIKEN moved to discharge the committee from the consideration of a bill abolishing the store order system in corporations and securing the wages of laborers, that the Senate might take up the bill. Disagreed to—yeas 11, nays 13.

THE EVANS CASE.

The following deposition was placed in the hands of the Chairman of the committee on investigating the Evans war claim collections, yesterday afternoon, with the request that it be accepted as evidence in the case:

District of Columbia, County of Washington.—On the 23d day of February A. D., 1872, before me, the subscriber, Commissioner of Deeds of the State of Pennsylvania for the District of Columbia, personally appeared D. C. Forney, and being duly sworn, declared that he is a citizen of the United States, residing in said city, and publisher of a newspaper. Deponent further says that he has read the testimony of Charles Wester before a committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and that while it is substantially correct as regards the deponent's statement to him, he (Mr. Wester) is mistaken as to so much as ascribes any payment of money to deponent by Governor Geary on account of any transactions deponent had with Evans; and further, deponent never had any financial transactions with Governor Geary relating to this matter or any other matter whatever. Deponent further says that he did receive three thousand dollars from Mr. George O. Evans, which was paid in different transactions. D. C. FORNEY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1872.

FRED. K. KOONS,
Commissioner of Deeds of the State of Pennsylvania for the District of Columbia. [SEAL.]

HOUSE.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

The House transacted no business today but the reading and passage of bills on the first reading.

BALTIMORE.

The Peace Society and the Washington Treaty.

BALTIMORE, February 28.—At a meeting held last night under the auspices of the American Peace Society to discuss the Washington Treaty, Reverdy Johnson made a speech of two hours' duration, in the course of which he said that it was clear that the preferment of consequential claims by the United States before the Geneva Convention was not contemplated by the High Commissioners of Great Britain under the terms of the treaty. There were three modes of settling the matter: First, that England should consent to permit the claim to go before the Geneva Commission, and if that decided it had jurisdiction of the question, it would reject the claims; second, the withdrawal of the claim by the United States—he would advise such withdrawal—and, third, its postponement as a subject of future negotiation.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 53. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1872. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

NEW YORK.

Imprisonment for Contempt—The Stokes Trial—Bowling Green Savings Bank—Mayor Hall's Case—Revenue Suit Decided—Suit for Undervaluation.

NEW YORK, February 28, 1872.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

In the Stokes case to-day, the District Attorney said that he had no witnesses to examine, and he simply filed the papers. Graham, Stokes' counsel, then agreed that the legality of the Grand Jury had been established.

MAYOR HALL'S CASE.

The effort to obtain a jury to try the case of Mayor Hall recommenced this morning, and up to one o'clock no new jurymen had been selcted.

Eleven jurors were obtained in Hall's case.

SUIT FOR UNDERVALUATION.

United States District Attorney Davis has commenced a suit against Naylor & Co., of this city, based on evidence furnished by Special Treasury Agent Frank E. Howe, charging that certain invoices were undervalued by them. The suit is brought to recover $200,000 by the Government. The District Attorney has given several months' time to Naylor & Co. to produce books from London, by which they claimed they would justify their action; but having submitted their explanations, Attorney Davis, deeming them unsatisfactory, proceeded as above stated. This takes the case out of the hands of Special Agent Howe, and is considered a vindication of his action in the matter.

BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

At a meeting of the depositors of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, last evening, a proposition from President Smith to pay fifty thousand dollars as a compromise with the depositors was accepted. The amount of the deficiency in the bank is one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars.

ROUGHS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Eight roughs of the Nineteenth street gang who nearly murdered officer Tully on Sunday, were held for trial. One of them, named Clemens, is heir to $50,000 worth of real estate in the city, but his mother declined to go bail for him. Officer Tully is still in a dangerous condition.

REVENUE SUIT DECIDED.

In the first of fifteen suits against the Atlantic Mail Company, the aggregate penalties amounting to $30,000 in all, alleges that cigars had been landed from its vessels without the payment of duty, Judge Woodruff has given a decision in favor of the United States.

SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

One hundred thousand tons of Scranton coal were auctioned to-day at the following prices: lump, $3.40@3.42½; steamboat, $3.77½; egg, $3.52½@2.72½; grate $3.50@3.65; stove, $4@4.25; chestnut $3.50@3.55.

REDUCTION OF DUTY.

The Importers and Grocers Boards of Trade of this city have petitioned Congress, asking that if the bill for the reduction of the duty or tea and coffee is passed, ninety days time be granted before the law takes effect.

IMPRISONED FOR CONTEMPT.

Stillman, the lawyer who offended Judge Barnard yesterday, was ordered to be imprisoned for one day, in addition to a fine of seventy-five dollars. He spent last night in Ludlow jail.

GERMAN WAR INDEMITY.

About five hundred French citizens met last evening to further subscriptions for the payment of the German war indemnity. A committee on collections was appointed.

SALE OF FISK'S HORSES, ETC.

Fisk's horses, carriages, &c., were sold at auction to-day, about thirty horses bringing prices from $300 to $500. The total amount received was $50,000.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Edward L. Cooper, son of Peter Cooper, and Henry L. Hogeret, were elected Commissioners of Emigration, in place of Messrs. Bell and Haeslet.

LIBEL SUIT.

Ex Judge Tracy, of Brooklyn, has sued the Brooklyn *Eagle* for $10,000 for alleged libel.

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

The steamship Algeria, for Europe, to-day, takes $300,000 in specie.

CHICAGO.

Japanese Generosity.

CHICAGO, February 28.—Just before leaving for the east last evening the Japanese Embassy presented to Mayor Medill the handsome sum of $5,000 for the relief of the poor of Chicago.

LECTURE BY BISHOP FOLEY.

Bishop Foley, last evening, delivered a lecture before the Union Catholic Library Association. In his lecture he said that there was scarcely a book or paper published in this country which did not fling a sneer at their preaching or against their religion. It could do but little injury. But there was a more dangerous evil; for both the daily and weekly newspapers were spreading this poison. No paper was exempt from this charge. The Catholic religion had not a single friend among the daily newspapers, as they were continually making the most gross misstatements with regard to the infallibility, which had been occupying for some months the attention of the entire world. These statements were more or less credited by the readers, though their falsity could be readily seen. The New York daily papers, with an aggregate circulation of about half a million, were spreading the poison, and each of these papers was read by two or three persons; besides this, the sectarian press was occupied in the same enterprise. This immense power was daily used against the religion.

ALDERMANIC ELECTION.

Mr. Timothy D. Verdier was elected Alderman of the Eleventh ward yesterday, to take the place of the Alderman now languishing in prison, under conviction for receiving bribes.

UTAH.

Admission Convention.

SALT LAKE, February 28.—The Convention to-day adopted the preamble and the articles of rights and rights of suffrage of the Constitution, and adjourned. A substitute was effected to insure secret ballots. The articles authorizing the Legislature to pass a bill by a two-thirds vote, and abolishing the grand jury system, were adopted after a struggle.

In the Convention to-day the discussion was on Colonel Aker's substitute providing for secret ballot. The article providing for minority representation by cumulative voting has been adopted, the entire subject to be referred back to the committee.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1872.

SENATE.

PUBLIC PARK.

Mr. COLE moved to take up the bill to lease to San Francisco part of the Presidio reservation for a public park. The bill was not taken up.

NORTH CAROLINA SEAT.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Elections, reported adversely to the claim of Abbott to the seat from North Carolina.

Mr. CARPENTER, for himself and Mr. Rice, made a minority report in favor of Abbott.

Mr. COLE asked that the Senate dispose of the pending resolution, so as to hear the reports of the Committee on Appropriations.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution to investigate the alleged

SALES OF ARMS TO FRENCH AGENTS.

Mr. SUMNER addressed the Senate. He said: Besides the unaccustomed interest which this debate has excited, I cannot fail to note that it has wandered from any original purpose of mine, and into fields which I have no desire to enter. I shall try to bring it back to the real issue, which I hope to present without passion or prejudice; and here, sir, I declare, what is only a rule of my life, that in what I say to-day there shall not be a single word which is not prompted by love, truth, and a desire for justice. But I venture to ask you to remember that there is something on this planet besides the Senate or any Senator; something besides any high officials; something higher than any political party—I mean the good name of the American people, and the purity of the Government, which must be saved from scandal. In this spirit, and with this aspiration, I speak to-day.

Mr. SUMNER continued: He was in earnest for reform in the civil service, and should always vote for every inquiry having that object in view. He had never heard of this matter until some weeks after the meeting of Congress, and then from a distinguished native born citizen, who has not been mentioned in debate. He did not believe that the introduction of the resolution would prejudice the German Emperor on the San Juan question, as the whole matter was known in Berlin long before the introduction of the resolution in the Senate.

He then referred to the Alabama claims, and said if our demands against England could not be prosecuted except at the expense of the purity of our Government, they were not worth the terrible price.

He then turned to the pending resolution, and said that it presented the general question, whether there is not sufficient reason for inquiry into the sale of arms during the French and German war? This naturally divided itself into two questions; first, relating to international duty, and, second, relating to misfeasance on the part of our own officials, and involving what mighs be called a money question.

Mr. Sumner discussed both these points at length, and said an investigation could not be refused without setting at defiance the rules of decency and common sense.

The question was then put on Trumbull's motion to reconsider the vote by which Conkling's amendment directing the committee to inquire whether any American Senator or citizen held authorized communication with any foreign Government or its agents was adopted, and motion was lost—yeas 19, nays 28.

The Republicans who voted to reconsider were Messrs. Ferry, Logan, Sprague, Trumbull and West. Messrs. Sumner and Schurz did not vote at all.

Mr. SUMNER then referred to late events in New York, and said there was a cry for reform now everywhere. Abuses were developed in the Ordnance Office, and were the subject of universal scandal. It is time something should be done to arrest the suspicion thrown on our officials. His resolution had been met by various objections. He had been charged with introducing politics, and allusions made to the Presidential election.

Mr. LOGAN interrupted, and asked that the ladies be permitted to occupy the cloak rooms.

Mr. HAMLIN objected, saying two field days in one session were enough. [Murmurs of disapprobation.]

Mr. HARLAN replied briefly to Sumner. He said all the so-called evidence introduced to justify the investigation was of French origin. He regretted to see the Senator (Sumner) make the convenience of the Senate in the interest of an agent of a foreign power.

He then discussed at length the history of the General Order Business in New York.

Mr. SCHURZ offered an amendment to the pending resolution directing the committee to inquire also whether breach-loading muskets, or other muskets capable of being transformed into breach-loaders, have been sold by the War Department in such large numbers as seriously to affect the defensive capacity of the country in in case of war.

Mr. CARPENTER obtained the floor, but yielded for a motion to adjourn, and with out further action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

MAINE FISHERIES.

Mr. HALE presented a resolution of the Maine Legislature praying for relief for the fishery interests of that State from the effect of the Treaty of Washington. Referred.

SALES OF ORDNANCE.

Mr. LYNCH asked leave to offer a resolution for an investigation of sales of ordnance stores by the Government for the year 1871, and whether there was any collusion in respect thereof with the French by any Senator or other citizen.

Mr. DAWES thought any proposed investigation into the conduct of a Senator should be accompanied by some definite charge.

Mr. LYNCH did not object to striking out the reference to a Senator.

Mr. HARPER objected to the resolution.

BANK AND CLEARING HOUSE EXCHANGES.

The bill to facilitate bank and clearing house exchanges came up, and was discussed.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the bill as producing an inflation of the currency.

The House refused to second the previous question.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

Mr. TOWNSEND (New York) asked leave to offer a resolution to submit the subject of consequential damages under the Washington Treaty to John Bright, of England.

Messrs. DAWES and W. R. ROBERTS objected.

BUSINESS DISPOSED OF.

The House proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate amendments to the House bill for the admission free of duty of photographs intended for exhibition at the Cleveland International Photographic Exhibition. The amendments include paintings and statuary imported for the exhibition at any port within six months. Concurred in.

The Senate bill for the relief of certain counties in Iowa. Passed with an amendment.

The Senate bill to reimburse United States soldiers for the loss of clothing by the Chicago fire. Passed.

The Senate bill to extend time to the State of Wisconsin to complete a road from Lake St. Croix to Lake Superior was opposed by Mr. HOLMAN as making eventually a new grant of land of 3,000,000 acres, the old grant having expired three or four years ago.

Mr. HAZELTINE, of Wisconsin, stated the facts in the case and advocated the bill, stating that if the grant was not renewed the land would not revert to the Government, but be gobbled up by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Messrs Banks, Rusk, Eldridge and Beck also advocated the bill, the latter stating that, in common with all the Democrats of the House but six, he had voted on a similar bill some sessions ago to extend the time of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

The previous question was then seconded.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 79, nays 98.

Mr. HOLMAN asked unanimous consent for further debate for an hour.

Mr. RUSK objected.

Mr. HOLMAN asked Mr. Rusk, who had charge of the bill, to let an amendment be offered providing that the grant be construed to apply to such lands only as would enure to the benefit of the Northern Pacific Railroad, if the act was not passed.

Mr. RUSK declined.

After several votes by yeas and nays on intermediate questions and dilatory motions, the House, without reaching a final vote on the bill, adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

The Pittsburgh Delegation.

French Detectives—Religious Constitutional Amendment — National Bank Reports Called For—Chicago Relief—Assistant Assessors.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Arrival of the Pittsburgh Delegation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1872.

The delegation of Pittsburgh citizens, appointed as a commission by the recent public meeting, to urge the claims of Western Pennsylvania for new Governmental buildings, arrived here to-day, all in good health, and keen to discharge their important work at the earliest possible moment. They arrived too late to do anything to-day, but will lay their claims before the proper committee to-morrow, having been promised an audience. They all feel hopeful, inasmuch as Pittsburgh has asked so little at the hands of the general Government during the past twenty years that a liberal spirit prevails in her favor among Congressmen.

THE FRENCH DETECTIVES.

Senator Sumner made a bitter and wicked speech to-day in the Senate, and was endorsed by Senator Schurz. Senator Holman is making a strong reply. The first two noble Romans would figure elegantly as detectives in the employ of France in the Senate of the United States—indeed much better than in the role of law makers for the nation. The Senate chamber was densely crowded all day.

AGATE.

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1872.

RELIGIOUS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Schurz presented numerous memorials from various parts of the United States, with 10,407 signatures, transmitted from the city of Boston, protesting against any amendment to the Constitution incorporating therein a recognition of God or Jesus Christ, as an attempt to overthrow the great principle of religious liberty on which this Government was originally founded.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

The Chicago Relief Committee had to day a final hearing before the Senate Committee on Finance, in favor of a bill to remit the duties on building materials for twelve months. They insist that they should not be required to pay duties on new materials, as they paid duty on those which were destroyed by the late fire. Senator Ferry, of Michigan, presented to the committee, on behalf of some manufacturers of Chicago, a protest against the passage of such a bill, as they think it would injure their business. He said he was authorized to offer the sale of lumber from that State at the average cost of last year, and ten days in which to accept the proposition.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in the Gulf States will probably move north-eastward on Thursday, and light snow, turning to rain, prevail from the Ohio river to Lake Michigan, with increasing and possibly dangerous north-east winds on the upper lakes; easterly winds, possibly with rain; prevail on Thursday morning in the South Atlantic States, and extend northward to New York during the day; northerly winds, with a rising barometer and partially cloudy or clear weather, prevail in New England; westerly winds and clearing weather will prevail in the Gulf States; dangerous winds are not anticipated for Wednesday night on the Atlantic or Gulf coasts.

GEORGE CLARK'S FUNERAL.

The Judges and officers of the United States Supreme Court this afternoon attended, in a body, the funeral of the late George Clark, the doorkeeper of the Judges' cloak room, who had charge of the department since 1838. He was aged 72. Their attendance at the funeral was a mark of respect for the honest and faithful servant.

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Assembly has rejected a bill, the object of which was to commit the Chamber to a movement for the payment of the war indemnity by voluntary subscriptions. During the debate Minister Le Franc showed that the subscriptions were insufficient.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES' MISSION.

The *Patric* asserts that the mission of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, who is now in Rome, is to bring about an alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

A large number of Assistant Assessors are being appointed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for thirty and sixty days, to assist in the assessment of taxes.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called on the National Banks to report their condition at the close of business on the 27th inst.

ST. LOUIS.

Western Iron Ship and Boatman's Building Company.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—Articles of association have been filed, in the office of the Secretary of State, of the Western Iron Ship and Boatman's Building Company, the business to be carried on in the city of St. Louis—the object being to build wharves and docks, ships, steam boats, barges and other craft. They have a capital stock of three million dollars, which may be increased by a vote of the stockholders to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars. Among the Directors are ex-Governor Stanard, Lee R. Shryock, Captain E. W. Gould, Captain John N. Bofenger, E. W. Fox, and other prominent citizens.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

The Kansas City *Times* of yesterday states that George Webb was shot and killed and James Aid and David Hamilton wounded on Saturday last in an affray at Salem Church, five miles from Independence, Mo. It appears that a bitter family fued existed between the Webb and Aid families. As both parties belonged to the Salem Baptist church, an effort was made to settle the difficulty through the influence of the church. With this view a meeting of the respective friends was held on Saturday, and while efforts were being made to heal the difference between Aid and Webb, a few angry words were spoken, whereupon Webb shot and wounded one of the Aid brothers. In an attempt to stop the fight David Hamilton was wounded and Webb killed, the latter receiving seven bullets in the body. James Aid and David Hamilton were arrested and warrants issued for the other parties.

LOUISVILLE.

Great Whisky Transactio .

LOUISVILLE, February 28.—One of the greatest whisky transactions in the history of trade was developed to-day. It is the sensation of the hour among men engaged in the business. It appears that the firm of T. Suit & Co. have effectually cornered the market in old whisky. It is said they had been planning this movement for months, and at length succeeded in accomplishing the object. Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., acting as commission merchants for Suit & Co., have bought up all available old whiskies in the United States, which, of course, includes about all in the world. Their purchases in New York city alone amount to over one million dollars, and the aggregate will reach about three millions. This purchase embraces nearly all reliable old whiskies in the market, and will, therefore, probably affect the price of all other grades. It is the largest and most important whisky transaction ever known in this country. Among the heaviest purchases was the stock of Chas. Backmann, of New York, sixteen hundred barrels, accumulated since 1857, and other stocks in this State and different parts of the country.

FOREIGN.

The German War Indemnity.

A Pennsylvania Divine at the Thanksgiving Services—Guarding French Coast—Count de Chambord Hissed—Prince Frederick Charles' Mission.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PENNSYLVANIA DIVINE AT THE THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

LONDON, February 28.—Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was present at the thanksgiving services at St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday. The distinguished American divine was the recipient of especial honors from his brethren in the church.

REPAIRING.

LIVERPOOL, February 28.—The steam ship Parthia, damaged yesterday by a collision, will be detained some days for repairs.

FRANCE.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATORS.

PARIS, February 28.—Diplomatic authorities here are confident that England will finally admit the competency of the Geneva board of arbitration to consider indirect claims. It is anticipated that the American reply will be quite as conciliatory as Earl Granville's note.

GERMAN WAR INDEMNITY.

The German Government has notified the French Minister of Finance that it will accept the anticipatory payment of 410,000,000 francs of the war indemnity with a discount of five per cent. M. Pouyer Quertier will immediately pay the amount, thereby saving 20,000,000 francs.

GUARDING THE COAST.

Three more men-of-war have been fitted out to cruise in the British Channel to guard the coast against Bonapartist expeditions.

MISAPPROPRIATING RELIEF FUNDS.

An ex Prefect of the Department of Eure has been tried for misappropriating 200,000 francs contributed by Lancashire operatives for the relief of France after the war.

POLISH EMIGRANTS.

It is rumored that the Prussian Ambassador at Paris is negotiating with the French Government for the return of Polish emigrants.

HISSED.

The Count de Chambord was hissed by the populace at Dordrecht.

MINISTER TO ROME.

M. H. Fournier has been nominated Minister to Rome.

AUSTRIA.

RUSSIAN SPY ARRESTED.

VIENNA, February 28.—A Russian spy has been detected at Lemberg, sketching fortifications, and conducted to a year's imprisonment.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

The International Society is reported to be organizing strikes, with the object of preventing the National Exposition here.

LEGISLATURES.

Wisconsin.

MADISON, February 28.—A bill to prevent the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors came up in the Assembly this morning. An attempt was made to pass a substitute for the bill, and submit it to a vote of the people, which was rejected. The bill was then passed by a vote of fifty-six to thirty-nine. It will meet with determined resistance in the Senate, but will undoubtedly p .s.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Feb., 28.—In the House the following bills were passed: The Senate bill to allow $10,000 as the maximum of damages that may be recovered from a railroad company as compensation for causing death by a wrongful act, neglect or default; the House bill compelling the Senate of a railroad to fence the same with a fence the height of cities and villages.

Bills were introduced providing for a new commission for rearranging the Morgan raid claim; to prevent further leasing and consolidation of railroads except to form continuous lines of road; to tax oil lands according to the amount of oil produced the previous year; to repeal the interest law of 1848, so that when usurous rates of interest are paid no part thereof shall be recovered back.

In the Senate the Senate bill providing that a putative father of an illigitimate child, confined in jail for not complying with the sentence of the Court, shall not be entitled to the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, was passed.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, February 28.—The House passed a bill to-day abolishing capital punishment.

The Senate passed a bill providing for the registry of all bonds with the State Auditor.

Five hundred and twelve bills have been introduced in the House, one hundred and fifty-eight in the Senate, and are still coming. Yesterday was the last day that members can draw pay, and many say they will go home on Saturday, adjournment or not.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The health of Emperor William, of Germany, is improving.

—The steamer Batavia, from Boston, has arrived at Queenstown.

—The steamship Spain, from New York, has arrived at Queenstown.

—The steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

—The New York Custom House Investigating Committee will not meet until Monday next.

—The Masonic building at Grand Haven, Mich., was destroyed by fire last Tuesday night.

—Baron von Offenberg, the new Russian Minister to the United States, has left for this country.

—The Chicago Criminal Court yesterday granted a change of *venue* in the cases of Alderman Busse and Powell.

—The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Thomas D. Meads as Postmaster at Hancock, Mich.

—Frank Cuneo, an Italian confectioner, was dangerously cut by a negro at Hopefield, Arkansas, on Tuesday night. The negro escaped.

—Joshua L. Chamberlain, President of Bowdoin College, has been elected, by a concurrent legislative vote, Major-General of militia of Maine.

—The European powers now having commercial treaties with France will shortly send to the Government at Versailles a protest against the imposition of a tax on raw materials.

—The Tennessee Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision adverse to the claim of Ward & Riggs, former lessees of the Tennessee Penitentiary, against the State. The amount involved is $100,000.

—The thanksgiving services for the restoration of the Prince of Wales, at the English Church, in Berlin, on Tuesday, were attended by Emperor William' members of the Royal family and diplomatists from abroad.

—The body of Clement McClausland, Deputy United States Marshal, was found ten miles from Frog Point, D. T., he having perished in the recent storm while pursuing escaped prisoners. McClausland's home is in Lowell, Mass.

—A fire broke out in Bellaire, Ohio, on Tuesday night, at twelve o'clock, entirely destroying the shoe store and dwelling of A. Faupel, and two frame buildings belonging to Thomas Reilly. A brick dwelling adjoining was badly damaged.

—A Richmond (Va.) dispatch states that the Senate on Tuesday ordered a bill to be engrossed for the payment of four per cent. interest on two-thirds of the unfunded debt, and four per cent. on the whole of the consolidated debt of the State, on the 1st of April. Parties applying for this payment of interest will be required to surrender the coupons and receive therefor the four per cent. interest and a non-interest bearing certificate for the two per cent. unpaid, which is to be claimed by West Virginia as her share of the interest on the public debt. The House has resolved to extend the session thirty days to perfect bills relating to the debt.

RAILROADS.

Toledo, Thorntown and St. Louis Air Line.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 28.—Articles of association of the Crawfordsville and Illinois Railroad Company were filed with the Secretary of State to-day; capital stock $50,000.

The articles of consolidation of the Toledo, Thorntown and St. Louis Railroad Company of Indiana, and the Toledo and St. Louis Air line Railroad Company of Ohio, were also filed. The two companies were then consolidated with the Crawfordsville and Illinois Railroad Company, and the name of the organization will hereafter be Toledo, Thorntown and St. Louis Air Line Railroad Company.

NORTH MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—Wm. Hodge, of New York, filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court to-day against the North Missouri Railroad, setting forth that in October and January last he obtained two judgments against the railroad amounting to $355,000, and that an execution on was issued and returned, endorsed that no property could be found which could be levied on and sold under execution. He further declares that the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Company, of New Jersey, George Howard and James Dow, of New York, George D. Humphreys, E. W. Fox and the Boatmen's Saving Institution, of St. Louis, obtained judgments against the same road in October and January, aggregating $1,488,000, which are unpaid. The complainant prays for a decree ordering the sale of the road and all their property at auction in this city, and that the proceeds of the sale be distributed by the Court among the creditors, in accordance with their legal rights, and the residue, if any, be held for further orders by the Court.

MISSOURI PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—S. M. Jones, Sheriff of Pappler county, a day or two ago, seized at Washington, in that county, the machine shop, a bridge material and several cars of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, for the non payment of taxes. Yesterday he seized the shops and other property at Pacific City belonging to the same road; also a large lot of personal property belonging to the Atlantic and Pacific Road at the same place and on the same account.

MEMPHIS, LITTLE ROCK AND PACIFIC.

LITTLE ROCK, February 28.—The consolidation of the Memphis & Little Rock and Little Rock & Fort Smith roads was ratified to-night, under the name of Memphis, Little Rock and Pacific Railroad Company, with the following Board of Directors: Sam Tate, C. G. Scott, A. McDonald, H. R. Brinkly, W. N. Farrington, Henry Page, A. T. Lacy, B. D. Williams and John Stoddard. The lease of the two roads to the Southern Security Company from January 1st, 1873, was signed. The line of the consolidated railways gives three hundred and fifty miles of road, forming the most direct route to Texas and the Indian country. Sam Tate was elected President of the new company.

CALIFORNIA.

Robbers Sentenced.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 27.—Lundy Brown and William Andrews, *alias* "Big Foot," who were connected with the robbery of the Clover Dale stage, in Sonora county, firing among the passengers and killing one and wounding others, have been sentenced thirty years each to the State prison.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Disasters to coasters and lumbermen continue to be reported at Timber Cave. The schooner Liberty is a total loss. One seaman was lost.

FUNERAL OF CHIEF JUSTICE SPRAGUE.

The funeral of the late Chief Justice Sprague took place at Sacramento to-day.

IOWA.

Beaten to Death.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA., February 28.—F. W. Canoult, a resident of this city and a carpenter by trade, wandered from his home last Monday in a fit of insanity. He stopped at the house of a man named Totten, sixteen miles south of this city, asking to stay all night, and became raving. Totten and his wife, in their endeavors to defend themselves, beat him so heavily that he died yesterday. Totten and his wife were both arrested and are in jail.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

CINCINNATI, February 28.—River 12 feet 10 inches; falling. Arrived—E. H. Duffee, New Orleans. Departed—Armadillo, Arkansas River; John H. Groesbeck, New Orleans; Charmer, Evansville. The Mobile Ebbert will return directly to New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—Arrived—Louisville and Liberty—Parts, Louisville; Wheeling; Bismarck, Mary Alice and barges and Glasgow, St. Louis; Belle Lee, Memphis. Departed—Great Republic, Cincinnati; Jennie Howard, Arkansas river. Warm and rainy; thermometer 69.

MEMPHIS, February 28.—Weather rainy and cool. River rising at the rate of a foot per day. Arrived—Cleburn, Arkansas River; Sam Hall, Cincinnati. Departed—City of Cairo and City of Helena, Vicksburg; City of Chester, St. Louis; Sallie, Arkansas River; Andes and Susie Silver, New Orleans; Longworth, Cincinnati; Savannah, Red River.

VICKSBURG, February 28.—Down—Robert Mitchell, 12 last night. Boats down to-day—Katie Kinney, J. W. Nutchez, detained, left at 12 to-day. Up—Allen, 5 P. M. Cool and clear. River rising.

LITTLE ROCK, February 28.—Raining all day. River declining. Arrived—Mary Boyd, from Memphis. Departed—Little Rock, for above. St. Louis, February 28.—Arrived—Grand Tower, New Orleans; Collier, Pittsburgh. Departed—Glencoe, New Orleans; W. J. Lewis, Memphis; City of Vicksburg. River rising slowly. Weather cloudy and cool; snow to-night. The Ironsides and Babbage and barges are at Iron Pile loading with ore for the Ohio river. The texas and pilot house of the Silver Bow have been carried away by the current. The Lockwood is nearly turned over, on the other side of the river, and is breaking in pieces.

CAIRO, February 28.—Arrived—A. J. Baker, Pittsburgh, for Atlantic, St. Louis, 2; Alice, St. Louis, 2; Wm. Cowan, St. Louis, 4; Grand Tower, St. Louis, 5; St. Joseph, Memphis, 7. Departed—Arkansas, New Orleans. River stationary. Sleet and Rain early this afternoon, which changed to snow at 4 P. M.; now snowing hard; thermometer 34.

LOUISVILLE, February 28.—River declining slowly; seven feet scant in canal; five feet in chute. Weather cloudy and cool; the mercury ranged from 37 to 42. Business active. Arrived—Emma Floyd and Mineola, Cincinnati; Kanawha, canal, Nashville. Departed—Minneola, canal, Memphis; Emma Floyd, canal, Nashville; Kanawha, Pittsburgh. The Post Boy came through the canal and went to Madison to be dismantled. Her machinery will be transferred to a new boat. The Glasgow is advertised to leave for White river.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—Flour quiet and firm; super $6.75; double $7.75; treble $8.25@8.50. Corn firmer at 72@73c; white 80c. Oats 66c. Bran scarce at $1.85. Hay easier; prime $20@20.50; choice $21.00. Pork quiet; mess $16.00. Bacon quiet and firmer at 6¼, 7¼, 7¾@8¼c. Hams dull and lower; sugar cured 11¾c. Lard: tierce 9¾c; keg 10¾c. Sugar: common 7¾@7¾c; fair to fully fair 7¾@8c; strictly prime 8¼c. Molasses drooping; fair fermenting 32@35c. Whisky dull at 90c@$1.00. Coffee dull at 20@22c. Cotton quiet; sales 6,000; good ordinary 21c; low middling 21¾c; middlings 22¾c; receipts of 6,416 bales; exports to Liverpool 2,914 bales; Regal, Russia, 1,086 bales; stocks 220,859 bales.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 28.—Bagging unchanged but held firm at 15@17c. Cotton quiet; middling 20c. Flour active and firm; sales of family $7. Grain quiet and firm. Wheat $1.60@1.70 from store. Corn: shelled and sacked 54@55c; sales; prime sacked 56c. Rye 90c from store. Provisions quiet; demand on orders only limited. Mess pork in round lots held at $15.50. Bacon: shoulders 6¾c; sides clear rib 7¾c; do clear 7¾c. Hams: sugar cured 12c. Bulk meats 5¼c; sides clear rib 8¾c; clear 8¾c packed. Lard 9¼@10c. Whisky quiet at 86c. Tobacco firm; sales 3,201 hhds.

Cotton Markets.

GALVESTON, February 28.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 19¾@20c; net receipts 418 bales; exports coastwise 272; sales 400; stock 43,320.

CHARLESTON, February 28.—Cotton dull and little doing; middling 21¾c; net receipts 570 bales; exports coastwise 64; sales 100; stock 22,445.

MOBILE, February 28.—Cotton easier; middling 21¾c; net receipts 242 bales; exports coastwise 800; sales 800; stock 62,338.

SAVANNAH, February 28.—Cotton; no demand; buyers and sellers apart; middling 21¾c; net receipts 1,123 bales; exports to continent 1,572; coast

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, FEB. 29, 1872.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, adopted at Harrisburg Jan 18, 1872, a REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which such District is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D., 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held in Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

WM. ELLIOTT,
D. F. HOUSTON,
EZRA LUKENS,
F. M. LYTLE, } Secretaries.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44½f.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼@95⅝.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110¼@110⅜.

IT IS EVIDENT from the appearance of our Virgin alley contemporary, that the "responsible editor" is out of the city. He should hurry home for the sake of the character of his journal.

THE *Dispatch* pertinently suggests that the perquisites belonging to the office of the Mayor should be placed in the city treasury, and that the Chief Magistrate should receive a stated salary for his services.

BARON VON OFFENBERG is on his way hither from Russia, armed with his commission as Minister to the United States, *vice* Catacazy withdrawn. It is to be hoped that he will prove more acceptable than his predecessor.

THE IMPORTERS of tea and coffee, who have large stocks on hand, on which they have paid duty tax, have petitioned Congress to stay the removal of the duty proposed, for ninety days, in order to afford them opportunity to close out without loss. This proposition strikes us as fair and liberal, as a slight delay may save many from financial distress or ruin.

THE *Post* again grows funny. In all seriousness it speaks out for the Irish people, and proclaims that no attempt will be made to celebrate St. Patrick's day on the 17th of March next, which falls on Sabbath. Well, we are right glad of the fact, and thank the *Post* for drawing attention to what it waggishly terms our stupidity in referring to the fact that it was proposed to celebrate the day by a procession on Sunday. We every day grow more in love with the brilliant wit of our neighbor down among the nymphs of Virgin alley.

WE DIRECT attention to the article in to-day's GAZETTE signed L. B., on Block Coal and Bessemer Steel. It is one of a series of interesting papers from the pen of Lewis Bollman, Esq., of Monongahela City, a gentleman of great versatility and large information. His papers are very interesting and will well repay a careful perusal. While not agreeing with him in all particulars, we accord him the room he wants to discuss the interesting topics selected. He promises to continue writing for the GAZETTE, and we take this occasion to say that his papers are very acceptable to us and our readers.

THE PEOPLE of the Pennsylvania oil regions are up in arms against the projectors of the South Improvement Company, whom they allege to be a combination of capitalists and railway officials against petroleum producers, to enforce a reduction in prices, and so disturb the markets as to enrich themselves. Public meetings are being held throughout the region, and much bad temper is developed and expressed against the combination. In order to gain more independence the producers projects a new rail outlet to the coast, tapping the oil centre and leading, *via* Titusville, to Erie, thus connecting by water communication with New York and Europe. Such a road should be built at once, but what assurance will the people have that the producers, so strengthened, will not themselves enter into a combination when it suits their purpose to do so, which will have damaging effect on those depending on their products? They have never shown any indisposition to combine together when fair opportunity was afforded them, and generally cared very little who suffered so they made their ducats.

THE LETTER of General Arthur, Collector of Customs at New York, referring to the abolition of the "General Order System" proves conclusively that some such system is imperatively demanded in order to accommodate the extensive foreign importation business. That abuses have crept into the system none will doubt, but when people talk about a total abolition of the system of government storage houses, it shows that they know nothing at all about the matter. As fast as ships arrive, they must be permitted to unload their cargoes, and unless the duties are promptly paid before, or at the time, the goods are unloaded they must be taken in charge by the government officers and placed in storage warehouses at a large expense. It would be bad policy, and very injurious to compel the owners of the goods to come at once, pay all charges and take them away, for this would seriously interfere with trade. Much of these importations remain in warehouses until they are sold, when the persons to whom they are sold pay the duty. The importer often would find himself unable to pay the duty on all his goods, which would of necessity compel their storage somewhere. General Arthur therefore recommends the establishment of some fifteen warehouses for storing unclaimed goods, or goods upon which the duties have not been paid. These warehouses will be wholly under the charge of government officers, and all fees on stored goods must hereafter go direct to the treasury. It remains to be seen whether this new system will prove better than the old one.

THE soup served out at the Cincinnati free soup-house in Chicago, one of the grandest of all the numerous charities called into existence by the Chicago fire, lost character for a time, probably because somebody or other, who ought to have known better, bought inferior beans or other material to serve as one of the component parts of the broth. At any rate, for a short time the soup was wormy and bad, and the recipients began to complain very loudly. As a rule, if you want a complainer of the first quality, the best place to go for him is in a crowd of recipients of some free bounty; but these people grumbled because they really had something to complain of. After a great deal of harsh talk and re-recrimination, the soup question was taken up by the newspaper writers of the two cities, as if they had relatives or near and dear friends the last days of whose lives had been embittered and rendered unbearable by that soup. The Chicago papers reviled Cincinnati that had proved a friend in the hour of bitterest need; and the Cincinnati papers sneered loftily at impoverished Chicago, and roundly abused Mr. Wirt Dexter, who has been doing a glorious work ever since the fire, and has made a good name and enviable fame for himself throughout a far wider stretch of country than will ever be invaded by the Cincinnati newspapers that malign him. For our part it seems as if it might have been possible to have had maggoty soup and to have fought right sharply over it without becoming lamentably ridiculous either by impugning the generosity of a great and bounteous community, or attainting the unstained name of a good, benevolent, over-worked man.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE PLOT.

The defeat of the Democratic party last fall, in New York and California, made it manifest to all intelligent men, that there was no hope of that party being successful in the Presidential canvass in 1872, upon a distinctive Democratic platform announcing its principles and its opposition to the policy of President Grant's administration. This truth seemed to be as unpalatable to a few discontented Republican Senators, as it was to the leaders of the Democratic party. In November we heard of conferences being held in New York, attended by some of the ablest of the Tammany leaders and some of the disaffected Republican Senators, and we have reason to believe that a line of policy was agreed upon which has since been carried out. In order to parry the force of the exposure of the stupendous frauds committed by the leaders of the Democratic party in New York, and to divert public attention from the further discussion of these frauds, it was deemed essential to produce a "counter irritant" in the body politic, and it was suggested that as soon as Congress, should assemble a series of attacks should be made upon the administration, and investigations should be demanded, committees appointed to conduct them, and a "hue and cry" raised against the Administration. No sooner had Congress assembled than Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Schurz entered with alacrity upon the pleasing duty of decrying the Administration, and proposed to investigate the "Custom House" at New York. These gentlemen were well aware that at no time within the "recollection of the oldest inhabitant," could an investigation fail to produce evidence of irregularities and abuses of power and of trusts. This has been the case under every Administration within the last forty years and unless there should soon be a great moral change in the people of that corrupt city, will continue to be. We are no apologist for corrupt officials, and will not defend scoundrelism. But with all the care that it is possible to bestow upon the subject, it seems to be almost impossible to close the doors upon designing, unprincipled men, who seek places of trust, that they may betray them and fatten upon the spoils. Where there are some thousands of persons employed, and many in positions of trust liable to abuse, in a city of such loose morality, it is not to be thought strange, that some bad men should be exposed, and abuses should be ferreted out, which had been carried on by the collusion of men who had previously borne reputable characters.

After all the great ado that has been made, the investigation has utterly failed to implicate any high official.

The champions of reform did not believe that it would, but they have been successful in diverting public attention from the foulness of Democratic corruption and thievery of millions, to the over charges for drayage made by Leet & Stocking. For the time, Tweed, Sweeny, Hall & Co. have had a respite and the sleuth hounds are bid to give tongue in hunting down an administration because an acquaintance of Gen. Grant's may have charged too much for the storage and drayage of goods.

But we are not at the end of the proposed investigations. They are to be continued and the Administration is to be kept on the defensive, not by Democratic Senators, no—they can do better. The dirty work can be done to their hands and they need not defile themselves with it. We have the passive policy inaugurated in the Senate—the Democratic Senators keep in the shade, and are only expected to aid by suggestive hints, and smiles of approbation.

"The Arms Scandal," as it is called by one candidate for the Presidency, is pressed in the Senate by two others, who would like to be the nominees instead of General Grant, and we shall soon know how utterly groundless are the charges which have been made, or insinuated against the Administration.

Mr. Montgomery Blair seems to have known the weakness of two persons whose names he mentioned in his oracular communications to the interviewer last November.

It seemed strange that he should express a preference for Horace Greeley and Lyman Trumbull as "passive" or "possum" candidates for the Presidency. Possibly, quite probably, Mr. Blair knew of the conferences held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel about the 12th of November last. If he had not felt well assured that they were intent upon General Grants defeat he would have scarcely presented the tempting suggestion, which seems to have produced such wonderful effects upon the minds of the gentlemen for whom he seemed to entertain an estimation of such a questionable character.

In all seriousness, we ask, why these attacks upon an administration whose entire policy is not assailed by the mal-content Senators, nor by those editors who are aiding and assisting them in their canning system of detraction?

The country has never experienced three years of greater prosparity—excepting in certain portions of certain Southern States where the Ku Klux have sown dragon's teeth, and are reaping a harvest of crime and infamy.

The Democratic party dare not assail the general policy of the Administration, it is impregnable. Knowing that the Republican party is strongly entrenched in the confidence of the people, they are hopeless, unless they can produce a revolt, and to do this, they are willing to sink their party out of sight for the time, indulging the hope that the personal ambition of some who have heretofore been honored and trusted leaders, and others who are blinded by hate, envy or malevolence, will do for their party what it is powerless to do for itself.

But we tell these gentlemen that the people begin to understand their object, and they will teach them how impotent they are, when their perfidy is known to the country.

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK.

Perhaps no other company can be said to be so thorough a representative of the growth and present extent of the Life Insurance business in this country, as the Mutual Life of New York; as a few figures gathered from the statistics of the great corporation may show.

Only fifteen years ago that company established a general agency in Philadelphia for the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware. The total amount of annual premiums in this whole agency for the first year was not quite five thousand dollars. In 1871 the annual premiums amounted to $1,220,000 in the same district.

This enormous business proves two things, first, that the company has won the confidence of the people, and second, that it has been well worked up. The general agent at Philadelphia knew his business and knew how to get good and suitable men into the large agencies throughout the State. For fifteen years he has conducted the business successfully and now retires to be succeeded by the local agent at Philadelphia, Mr. Vanuxem. The agency here, in Pittsburgh, has been one of the most lucrative and popular in the country, and, under the efficient conduct of Mr. W. P. Wooldridge, ranks second to none in the estimation of our citizens.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

EDITORS GAZETTE—In your issue of yesterday you say "We do not see that any immediate practical results are to flow from the recent Cincinnati Convention."

"We hoped for more than was realized." Now if you will inform us in what the Convention was derelict, in what it failed and what you hoped for, it will afford us great pleasure to give you all the information, in our possession, upon the various points.

Will you also explain what you mean when you say "that the coal men were not enlisted heartily, if at all, in the work," and that "you looked to them for the bulk of the ways and means to carry out the project." These inquiries are not proposed in a captious spirit, but for the purpose of securing a more definite expression of your views, that, if ill-founded, they may be corrected by a statement of the facts bearing upon the subject of river improvement. It is desirable to have a clear and perfect understanding, and, if possible, entire harmony and union of effort that the desired end may be accomplished. The subject is one in which Pittsburgh is vastly more concerned than the actions of her citizens would seem to indicate. Let us then seek a fair and full understanding, and we hope you will not be backward in stating the grounds of your expectation and disappointment in the action and the probable results of the Convention, or your misgivings of "coal men." D.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 28, 1872.

[We are unable to-day to reply to the above communication, but shall take pleasure in doing so in a day or two.—EDITORS GAZETTE.]

EQUALIZATION--IS IT JUST?

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: If any thing would astonish a *Rural* it would be yesterday's proceedings in Select Council. Well the writer minds when Thos. Steel, Esq., and the Hon. George Wilson insisted upon assuring me that consolidation in place of increasing taxation in the rural districts, would be a means of reducing it. I however had no faith in such assurances, from the simple fact, that men who will bind themselves to have laws enacted that *dragged* an unwilling people into a position repugnant to them are never to be trusted. Now compare the rural districts as they were, and as they are likely to be. Then, we were part of the county, our farms were valued as *farms*, and taxed accordingly. If we wanted a new road, the tax of the township, provided for roads, made it. If we wanted a good bridge or two, the county stepped for ward and made it for us. But now is it now with us? Consolidation compels us to pay for benefits that others enjoy. We (the 22d ward) pay for police, while there is not a single policeman in the ward. Also for water works, while there is not a foot of water pipe in the ward. Also a paid Fire Department, &c. And as to our roads now styled STREETS—who makes them for us? Is it a tax levied over the whole city that now makes them? Nothing of the kind. Our masters, with their heels on our necks, took good care of that. *New* roads have now to be made by *individuals*. In this ward Wilkins avenue is the first at present opening under the consolidation law. Some half dozen individuals who have incomes from other sources than farming, agree among themselves to pay, according to frontage, $9,000 to have it graded (some ½ of a mile), and these persons find out when they have done so that it will be taxed so high that no one will buy it from them it. What, I ask, will I take it, that under such *encouraging* prospects, it will be some time before a second new new street will be opened in the ward. But why not *sell*, some one will say. To this the answer is simple, there are at present in the market ten lots for sale for one buyer, and if there was any chance of selling, as fast as they could be pinned off, there would be thousands more. Now a word as to equalization of values and taxing all alike. Take Capt. Schenley's four hundred and fifteen acres in this ward—a property that during the last fifty years hasn't paid to the owner 2 per cent. upon a fifty dollar valuation, and which if it had to-day its original forests of locust, white oak, &c., and its virgin soil, would outbalance by thousands of dollars, all the rents ever received off it. Now supposing this property was sworn to be worth $300,000, and you put that sum over against the same amount of the same gentleman's property in Allegheny City, and you find that one property makes all the streets, pays all the taxes, and yields a net revenue of thousands of dollars per annum, while as to the other you can get no man to rent it, or any of our properties, that would bind himself to pay without any rent, the half of the taxes that will be be levied. Now I would ask Mr. McCarthy if it would be *honest* to tax these two valuations alike? Mr. McCarthy's bill, besides being a brand, hurled in between the old and the new wards, will be, as far as I am concerned, a complete stopper to the opening of any new streets through this ward for some time to come.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL--BESSEMER STEEL.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE:—The *Evening Chronicle* of February 20, has the following notice of the block coal of Indiana:

"It is claimed that the now celebrated block coal of Indiana differs from other coals, in that it can be used in the manufacture of iron in its raw state, no coking being necessary. Professor COX, of Indiana, states that the coal field in that State reaches from near Attica to the Ohio river, is about one hundred and fifty miles in length and from five to thirty in width."

The block or Laminate coal here spoken of will occupy an important position in the iron and steel manufacture of our country. This coal is very light compared to its bulk. It is called "block" from the fact that it is mined in large blocks, from four to eight feet square, but the technical name is "laminar," from the formation of the layers. These are very thin, from a thick paper to a quarter of an inch in thickness. The centre of these layers has the appearance of our coal, but the outer portions are charcoal. It seems to be the first remove from charcoal, towards stone coal, hence its lightness, and its great adaptation to smelting purposes.

In the *Manufacturer and Builder*, I find the following statements, which show the reasons, why this coal and the iron ores of Missouri make the best Bessemer Steel in the world, with the exception of certain ore in Great Britain, but which is too limited in quantity to be a rival to it.

Speaking of the blast and its action on the ores in the receiver the editor says:

"This blast, passing through the mass of melted iron, acts like a blow-pipe, and commences burning up everything more combustible than iron. These substances are chiefly silicon, carbon, manganese, sulphur, and such other impurities as the iron may contain, *except the phosphorus*, which notwithstanding it is an exceedingly combustible body, if once combined with iron, clings with such a tenacity to it that the Bessemer blast is incapable of burning it out. As one quarter of one per cent. of phosphorus spoils the result, as it causes the iron to be brittle, the importance of using material free from phosphorus is evident. For this reason it has been found necessary to use, at least for a certain proportion, *foreign imported iron*, as the iron from New York and Pennsylvania is not free enough from this injurious ingredient.

Great expectations are being entertained from the iron ore of Missouri, in combination with the famous Indiana block coal, from which a superior quality of iron is now being produced at Brazil, near Indianapolis. It is highly probable that at an early day Bessemer works will be erected there which will free us from the method, thus far followed, of using a large per centage of foreign pig iron."

This coal lies just east of the Wabash river. The surface veins are not thick enough to allow profitable mining, and hence the reason of its remaining unknown. But when the Indianapolis and Terre Haute railroad crossed this coal region at Brazil, in Clay county, borings were made, and at a depth of eighty feet, a vein *four feet* in thickness was discovered. This is the vein now mined, both at Brazil and other points. Iron works of various kinds are rapidly springing up, and railroads are being made in every direction through the coal regions.

Iron ores of desirable qualities are found in abundance in Green county, immediately south of Clay county. Many years ago these were worked, but although the ore was in abundance, charcoal plenty and cheap, yet the furnaces were unprofitable for the want of transportation facilities. The railroads give this now, and, with like facility to the iron ore of Missouri, the iron interest in Western Indiana is assuming a great importance.

Cincinnati is making every effort to be placed in close proximity to these iron ore and block coal fields. In July last the subject of a direct railroad to Terre Haute, through Bloomington, Indiana, commenced to be agitated, and in October the counties along the proposed line voted a donation of $100,000 each, and the city of Terre Haute donated a like sum. At Bloomington this road will branch in a south-west direction, passing through the iron ore and coal region of Green county. The route is surveyed, and six million dollars borrowed, so that in two years the road will be made. It will be about 150 miles long. Contrast this energy of Cincinnati with the sluggish indifference of Pittsburgh to the Monongahela Valley Road!

Permit me in presenting these interesting facts to make another application of them. Mr. Greeley, in a recent article on the rapid increase of iron manufacture in the Western States, as is his custom, assumed, that it was wholly attributable to the protective policy. For forty years I lived on the border of the iron and coal fields of Indiana, and I know every influence that led to iron manufactures there. I have stated them in this article. Transportation facilities were wanted, and when these came, the *natural* inducements led the energy of the west to iron manufacture. If Pittsburgh capitalists relied less on protection, and more on their energy, the fact that there is an inexhaustible field of excellent iron ore in the Virginias, unreached by railway would not now exist, as a reproach to them. L. B.

STEAMBOAT BILL.

What General Negley Has Done For The Steamboat Interests and Commerce.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1872.

The interest in and the opposition manifested to this bill make it one of the vital measures of the session of Congress and to no one are the steamboat and entire commercial interests indebted for its new life, but to General Negley. He is clearly its protector, its guardian, and no act is left undone which might perchance advance its interests. But it must not be understood that this billl contains all the protecting measures he advocates, and would have provided for—not at all. He is not left to himself, nor can he do as he wishes, but is confined and bound in by the majority opposition which controls the committee.

Introducing the bill under the most frightful opposition he has used masterly tactics, indomitable energy, and serious labor day and night to relieve the commerce and the steamboats from the intolerable exactions of the law of 1871 and the fight is not through. Every meeting of the committee and sub-committee must, as it has been, watched day and night. Every energy is bent for this relief and the credit for any and all relief must be given to General Negley. Introducing the bill, in the first place, and, finding intense opposition, he caused it to be referred to the committee, and, to make the reference more authoritative, he caused it to be entailed with the provision that this committee report the bill, under the rules, which means, in parliamentary language, that no opposition shall be admissable by the house when this committee reports. It must here be understood that because of the great opposition manifested in the first place it was, by the friends of this bill, thought wise and best not to introduce an entire new bill but to introduce it in the shape of an amendment. To do otherwise would be to prevent relief and the fetters for another year would remain, strangling the interests almost to death.

Getting the bill before the committee it became General Negley's duty, to do as he had done and use that strategy which alone is successful, and right when opposition is intense and great, against a just and proper measure. Finding, after the committee had progressed only to the fourth section in two months, the opposition too intense to even afford hope; he would not, but *moved* and obtained the order for a sub-committee. On this sub-committee the friends of the bill were placed and the amendment as first introduced was agreed upon and reported as their action to the committee. It is hoped the Committee on Commerce will act upon this bill Monday next, to let the House have it next Wednesday. As it now stands it has a great many important features, and paramount of all we find that tow boats and all other boats not carrying passengers can carry four-fifths steam working pressure of the hydrostatic test, and that boats carrying passengers shall not work more than two-thirds of the hydrostatic test. This relieves the *coal-boat* interests. The clause limiting the liability of owners of steamboats to the value of the boats or the interest therein, is in this bill, and it is one engaging the interest of all owners, and will evoke the most hostile opposition.

All patent appliances are successfully guarded against, and the steamboatmen that are now here regard themselves safe, if this gets through, against all impositions of patents, as is now the case with the patent steam gauge.

In regard to the boiler iron, a material point is gained, and that is, means are adopted to give a premium for the best boiler iron or steel, and these make the market full of the best manufactures. Therefore the manufacturer making the best iron will get the most orders, giving a prize to merit. By this bill it is arranged that no incompetent man can get a license as engineer, master, mate or pilot, when they or any of them are guilty of any kind of negligence, they are responsible, civilly and criminally, thus making life and property safer than ever before.

In limiting the liability of the owners to the value of the vessel, or the interest therein, it was decided as being the only plan to encourage commerce; besides this is the present law of all Europe, and of sea going and lake vessels in this country.

All appliances, not actually necessary for safety, are dispensed with, yet the materials of safety to be carried by all vessels, are more numerous and better regulated and cared for by this bill than has ever before been done. The bill is as specific as could be, under present circumstances; in defining the duties of all officers coming under its provisions, and as little discretion as possible is left to the local, as well as all inspectors, in the duty under this bill which relieves steamboats from a great annoyance. It clearly defines the responsibility of officers of steamboats, not owners or part owners, and by implication, may be seen that they can greatly relieve their responsibility by becoming owners or part owners, and this is a reason or cause for the increase of steamboats and shipping. It makes everybody responsible for negligence of any character, and requires the very best appliances for safety in case of accident, and thereby increases the safety of life and property. This bill aims for the utmost safety of life and property (which is not now the case) whether it be passengers or anybody else, and it also protects the interests of the owners to the utmost degree by requiring the best valves, and pumps, and boilers, and good officers, and limiting their liability to the value of the vessel.

Viewing the opposition it seems impossible that so much has been done, and when it is understood that in the House and in the committee the heaviest majority stood in favor of Longer's law of 1871, and against this bill, and, in order to get it through, a sub-committee was by Gen. Negley obtained and the passage accomplished, he cannot be thanked too much for accomplishing this very important legislation. He has worked night and day at it and the battle is not yet won. Conger wants his law of 1871 continued. The other members of the committee, except two, want more restrictions put upon boats, whilst Negley wants their relief so far as to put them on a part with all common carriers KELLY.

March and Mosses.

March is a rough, blustering fellow, and the flowers take good care to keep out of his way, but for all that there is enough of beauty to tempt one into the woods on the sunshiny days that begin to be plenty toward the middle and last of the month. There is the long green grass on the bottom of the clear little brooks, that looks just as if it never had heard of winter; the brown tags on the alders, and the little silvery tips that begin to peep from under the glossy scales of the pussy willows. Beside the woodpaths and around the roots of the trees the red green of last year's wintergreen is plenty. The long, delicate vines of the partridge berry are studded with their coral fruit, the tufts of prince's pine are green and glossy, and the pretty leaves of the liverwort are as fresh as clover in June. If you brush away the dead leaves you will find that the "darlings of the forest," the trailing arbutus, are already budding under their shelter. But better than all these solitary treasures are the mosses, which the last of March or first of April finds in their glory. In any moist spot of woods you may find great beds of tender velvety green, each tiny spire tipped with a translucent globe like an emerald dew drop. Lift it carefully from its place and carry it home. Crowd it closely in a soup plate, a preserve dish, an old pie plate, and keep it soaked with water. It will be a daily beauty and wonder for weeks. As the thirsty mouths drink up the moisture, curious little wood plants will spring up in the crevices of the moss, wild violets will bud and blossom, and above and beyond all, the fresh, exquisite verdure of the moss itself is a constant delight to the eye. We have never seen a more beautiful parlor ornament than a dish of moss, with the interstices filled with roots of wild violets, white, yellow and blue, which kept up a constant bloom for weeks, and were renewed by the children's fingers as fast as they faded. After the season of violets was over, and the moss began to look yellow, the rank growth of the green leaves overshadowed the whole, and flourished luxuriantly into the heat of summer, with no more light than it had on the hearth in front of the closed grate.—*Little Corporal.*

KINDNESS TO KINDRED.

Want of the necessary means to supply the necessities which usually press upon people in the more modern walks of life, may be an excuse for neglecting a disease which, like consumption, has often in times past been esteemed as incurable. But the common ties of nature, which ought to bind man to his own, overleap all these barriers in the estimation of right-thinking people: and when we see a medicine like Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure curing hundreds of people all around us, we feel it not only a pleasure, but a duty to point out to our readers such a valuable acquisition to medical knowledge. In the earlier stages of lung disease Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a specific. The cough and chill, the sputa streaked with blood, all give place to that healthy equilibrium of the circulation which is induced by that all-powerful remedy; and every bit of peccant and disorganizing material is expelled from the blood, and removed from the system by the natural ducts and excretory organs of the body. The tens of thousands of lungs clogged with mucus and seething with corruption can be made to perform the office of respiration by a timely use of Dr Keyser's Lung Cure. Office and store, 167 Liberty street.

YOU WILL FIND

All kinds of imported Soaps, Colognes, Perfumes Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Cosmetics, Saunders' Face Powder, Turkish Towels, Mediterranean Sponges, Fine Bathing, Surgeon and Toilet Sponges of every kind, sold at the very lowest prices at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,

Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets, Where you will find a complete assortment of all kinds of Rare Drugs, Chemicals and Patent Medicines, fresh and unadulterated; also a complete stock of Congress Water.

AGGRAVATED INDIGESTION.

Persons who are predisposed to dyspepsia, find their sufferings from this cause greatly aggravated by damp weather, easterly winds, and sudden changes from a mild to a chilling atmosphere. In the spring, therefore, the pangs of indigestion are seriously augmented by the atmospheric variations peculiar to the season, and it is incumbent upon all who desire to pass through the ordeal of its cold mists and insalubrious gales with easy stomachs, and untormented by the indescribable torments which accompany dyspepsia, to tone and strengthen the digestive organs with a healthful and effective vegetable invigorant; and no one at all familiar with the medical record of the age can question for one moment that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the Tonic best adapted to this purpose.

The credentials of the Great Restorative are unequaled in number and character by those of any other advertised medicine in the world. If ever there was a preparation to rank as a National Remedy, this wonderful specific has a fair claim to the title. For a period of twenty years it has literally been the Champion Tonic and Alterative on this side of the Atlantic. Its popularity is has never been approached by any of its would-be competitors, and its annual sales are so far in advance of those of any other medicine of its class, that comparisons would be ridiculous. One of two conclusions is inevitable. Either the American people are deficient in common sense, and incapable of rational discrimination, or Hostetter's Bitters is the best preventive remedy for indigestion, fever and ague, bilious remittent fever, constipation, rheumatism, nervous complaints, and all maladies of an epidemic or an endemic type. The reader will judge for himself which of the two conclusions is most consistent with fact and reason.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SteamEngines,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
REINHOLD SIEDLE,
Jeweler,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)
DEALER IN
Diamonds, Fine Watches,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
French Clocks
AND
ENGLISH CUTLERY.
42 Fifth Avenue.
ja27

BAILEY & C
Chestnut & 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE.
Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
TTHS

OTIS SAFETY HOISTING MACHINERY.
OTIS BROTHERS & CO.,
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
348 BROADWAY, N. Y.
PASSENGER ELEVATORS FOR HOTELS, OFFICE BUILDINGS, STORES, APARTMENTS AND PRIVATE HOUSES.
The only machine in use combining perfect safety with smoothness, noiselessness, rapidity of movement, and the greatest economy in the use of fuel.
Safety Hoisting Machinery for Merchandise and Freight, for Stores, Manufactories, Furnaces, and Mines.
LOCAL REFERENCES—Monongahela House, Pittsburgh; Arouth'o, Shannon & Co., Pittsburgh; Wm. Haslage & Co., Pittsburgh; S. S. Marvin & Co., Pittsburgh; Wm. Semple, Allegheny city; Dewey, Vance & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
fe20:3 TTHS

United States
WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases,
AT
HASLETT & KENNEDY'S,
79 Smithfield Street.
ja19
JUST RECEIVED
AT
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
101 Fifth Avenue,
A very fine assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE, comprising Tea Sets, Ice Water Sets, Berry Dishes, Cake Baskets, Castors, Butter Dishes, Pickle Castors, Celery Stands, Syrup Pitchers, Breakfast Castors, Salt Sellers, Spoons, Forks, &c. All new and of the latest patterns and best quality.
☞ PLEASE GIVE US A CALL. ☜
fe26

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NEW STOCK
OF
Millinery Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
New Hats and Bonnets,
New Hat and Bonnet Frames,
New Ribbons and Flowers,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
New Silk Scarfs,
A FINE VARIETY, ALL WIDTHS.
White Skirts,
Corsets, Bustles,
Underwear,
Gents' White Shirts,
Neck Ties,
Collars and Cuffs.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
KID GLOVES,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

NEW GOODS
AT
HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL.
SPRING STYLES.
Ladies' Black Cashmere
SACQUES,
Embroidered in colors, latest styles.
SWISS DRESSES.
Trail and Polonaise, complete.
Plain Swisses and Organdies,
Embroidered and Reviered Swiss,
For evening dresses.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
New styles
Swiss Blonde Ruffling
And RUCHING,
For the neck.
LADIES' CORSETS
In every grade.
EXTRA BARGAINS
On counter to close out.
REAL HAIR SWITCHES,
All shades and sizes.
Real Hair and Mohair Plaits, Puffs, &c.
Full assortment of
Ladies' Muslin Underwear,
AT
Popular Prices.
197 and 199 Penn Ave.
fe22

REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON
& CO.,
HAVE REMOVED
To Their New Building,
Nos. 239 and 241
LIBERTY STREET
(Opposite Wood St.,)
AND OFFER AN
Elegant New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS,
Notions and Small Wares
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
C. Arbuthnot, W. T. Shannon,
J. G. Stephenson.
JOHN G. WORKMAN.....H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriages, Buggies, Barouches,
PHAETONS, &c.
Factory, Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St.,
ALLEGHENY.
Those intending to purchase a vehicle for Spring and Summer Driving, can, if ordered now, have one built to suit the taste in every particular, and be completed by the opening of Spring.
All work guaranteed to be built fully up to our high standard and unequaled in durability, lightness, beauty of proportion and fine finish.
Drawings and Specifications mailed when solicited.
Sole Agents for the NEW HAVEN SARVEN PATENT WHEELS.
WAREROOMS,
167, 169 and 171 Penn Street,
de14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

An Attractive Stock
OF
WHITE GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
PLAIN NAINSOOKS!
Plaid & Striped Nainsooks,
Plain Jaconets,
Plaid and Striped Jaconets.
P. K.'s, P. K.'s,
A fine assortment of Small Figured, Striped and Plaid, Buff and White P. K's.
EMBROIDERED
EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
Lace Edgings and Insertings.
Shirt Fronts,
Irish Linens,
White Aprons,
A GREAT VARIETY, FANCY TRIMMED,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

REMOVAL.
We are now closing out our entire stock, preparatory to removing to
COR. 4TH AVE. AND MARKET ST.
A large and attractive stock to be sold at extraordinary prices. The goods must be sold, and will be offered at Great Bargains.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 Fifth Avenue.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
OFFER
DECIDED BARGAINS
IN
WINTER GOODS.
A COMPLETE LINE OF
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Fancy and Plain Hosiery.
Fur Top and Cloth Gloves.
Trimmed Felt Skirts.
Zephyr Knit Goods, &c.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
We are opening every day New Embroideries, Laces, Sets, Scarfs, Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, &c.
Just received, a full line of Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves, celebrated "Prize Medal Shirts," Java and Waffle Canvas, at
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
ja30-TTHS
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
RUBBERS,
For Winter Wear.
A full stock of all the latest styles and best makes, very cheap.
A FULL SELECTION OF
Ladies' and Misses'
WHITE SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
AS WELL AS
Gents' Fine Slippers,
JUST RECEIVED.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.
31 Fifth Avenue.
SIEBERT & BERG,
DEALERS IN
Leather, Hides, Oil
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Lasts, Threads, Nails, &c., which they which they will sell at lowest cash prices. au14:TTS
LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
Geo. H. Anderson & Co.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Spring field Oak Sole;
100 Doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands;
with a full assortment of Saddlers' and Shoemakers' Stocks, wholesale and retail.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Bargains
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 6¼c., Light Prints, short lengths, fast colors, a great bargain.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Light and Dark Prints, slightly mispainted—best quality.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, soft finish.
At 12½c., Plaid Delaines, best quality.
At 37½c., Black Alpaca Lustres.
At 44c. and 50c., Black Pure Mohair Lustres, extra good value.
At 25c. and 37½c., Light and Dark Chintzes—rich styles, worth special attention.
At 8, 10, 12½ and 18½c., White Huck Towels—Turkey Red and Indigo Borders.
At 50c., Ladies' White Merino Drawers, a great bargain.
Housekeeping Dry Goods.
New Dress Goods.
White Bed Quilts,
Carpets and Oil Cloths,
Lace Curtains, &c.,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
D. W. EVANS
Would respectfully return thanks to his many friends and to the generous public for their many past favors, and would inform them that he has just returned from the East, after an absence of two weeks, purchasing New Goods, including all the Latest Novelties of the day, together with a full line of Staple Goods.
Gold and Gold Plated Jewelry of all kinds; Silver Plated

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

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Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

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COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money loaned on Government Bonds at low est market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, February 28, 1872.

There is rather more activity in the money market, though not enough to warrant any marking up of rates. The National Banks and private banking houses are discounting liberally to their regular customers, rates ranging from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum.

The stock sale at McIlwain's on Tuesday evening, showed a fair investment demand for home securities. Bank stocks especially were in request, and sold at what may be called full figures. The market just now is rather barren of home securities.

Messrs. Robinson Brothers are offering 20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds, Connecting Railroad, a first-class investment in every particular, at 85; Also Cleveland & Pittsburgh 7 per cent. guaranteed stock, in amounts to suit buyers. This stock is guaranteed by the Penn-sylvania Railroad Company, interest payable quarterly, at Philadelphia, thus making it a per cent. investment clear of all taxes.

Columbia Oil Stock is a shade weaker in price, and sellers are offering the stock at 21. We note sales of Dalzell in the Philadelphia market at 18 cents per share within a few days past.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company yesterday announced to the Stock Board its allotment of 30 per cent. of new stock at par on all stock in the name of parties on the 20th inst., as directed by a resolution of the stockholders at their late annual meeting. The time and amount of each payment is announced as follows: The first instalment 25 per cent. is made payable between the 1st and 28th days of May, 1872. The second instalment of 25 per cent. is payable between the 1st and 28th days of November, 1872. The third instalment of 25 per cent. is payable between the 1st and 28th days of May, 1873. The fourth and last instalment of 25 per cent. is payable between the 1st and 28th days of November, 1873. Should the stockholders entitled to allotment prefer paying in full between the 1st and 28th days of May next, they may do so, and the new stock will be issued to them as paid up shares at and after the next November dividend period. Payments not made in full will carry with them a dividend. Any remaining excess of 30 per cent. allotment, less than three shares, we understand, will be entitled to subscribe to one additional share.—Phila Ledger.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1871	111¾	112¾
5-20—1862	111¾	111¾
" 1864	111¾	111¾
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	111¾	111¾
" 1868	110¾	110¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Do Scrip	81¾	82¾
Erie	32¾	32¾
Reading	113¾	113¾
Lake Shore	97¾	97¾
Michigan S.	97¾	97¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾
Canada S. W.	76¾	77¾
Do. Preferred	91¾	92¾
Pc. Faul. Common	57	56¾
Do. Preferred	78	77¾
Wabash	75¾	75¾
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾
Ohio & Mississippi	44¾	44¾
Pacific Mail	69¾	69¾
West. Union Telegraph	70	70
Adams Express	91¾	92¾
American Express	68¾	69¾
U. S. Express	66	66¾
Wells, Fargo	74	73¾

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Penna. Central	56¾	56¾
Reading R. R.	57	56¾
Camden & Amboy	125¾	125¾
Lehigh Navigation	40	38¾
Old Creek & Allegheny R R	45¾	44
Central Transportation	45¾	45
Empire Transportation	85	86
Union Transportation	—	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	73¾	73¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30 Bonds	93¾	93¾
Pittsburgh City 6's	—	—
Lehigh Valley R. R.	62¾	62¾
Phila. & Erie	27¾	26¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾	16¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾@110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	110¾
U. S. 6s 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	111¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	111¾	U. P. R. R.	—
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R. R.	—
U. S. 10-40s	107¾	Cy Pacific	—

NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1872.

Gold weak at 110¾@110¾. Loans were from 3 to 7 per cent. gold for carrying. Clearances $31,500,000. Governments from 1/8 to 3/8 lower; closing steady at lowest prices. Stocks lower; Erie advanced in sympathy with London prices, but subsequently declined; Western Union, St. Paul, Wabash and Ohios all fell off; St. Joseph declined to 38. Money continues very scarce; loaning from 1/32 to 1-16 per cent. This scarcity is causing much uneasiness in regard to the banks, which are in unfavorable condition, having little or no surplus reserve over the amount required by law, and for the next six weeks the drain on them will probably be as heavy as it generally the case the time of year. State bonds dull; Tennessee lower.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

Government's—Coupons: 1881, 115¾; 5-20's, '62, 111¾; do. '64, 111¾; do. '65, 111¾; do. new, 110¾; do. '67, 111¾; do. '68, 112; 10-40's, 110¾; currency 6's, 114.

STATE BONDS—Mississippi, 95¾; Tennessee, old 68¾; do. new 69¾; Virginia, new 63; do. old 58¾; North Carolina 6's, 34¾; do. new 17¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 69¾; Quicksilver, 35¾; Adams Express, 68¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 73¾; American Express, 69¾; Merchants' Union do, 69¾; United States do, 69¾; Pacific Mail, 69¾; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 32¾; Hudson River, 96¾; Harlem, 125; Reading, 113¾; Michigan Central, 97¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90¾; Northwestern, 82¾; do preferred, 91; Rock Island, 111¾; New Jersey Central, 111; St. Paul, 56¾; do preferred, 77¾; Wabash, 75¾; do preferred, 87; Fort Wayne, 100; Illinois Centre, 92; do preferred, 84; Chicago & Alton, 117; do preferred, 119; Ohio & Mississippi, 44¾; C. C. & I., 87¾; Burlington & Quincy, 135; Lake Shore, 97; Panama, 275¾; Illinois Central, 134; Union Pacific, 34¾; Central Pacific bonds, 93¾; Union, 91¾.

PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, February 28, 1872.

The market continues very quiet and prices no new features worthy of special notice. Refined—spot, 21¾; March, 22¾; April, 23. Crude nominally unchanged; $3.45@3.47 per bbl at Parker.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Keystone O W, account J Bushnell					148
Irwin & Davis account I. F Tack					930
H W C Tweedle, account J Clark					382
Hoffman & Co., account H McKelvy					554
Standard O W account H Stewart					80
Peerless O W, account Bush Duncan					220
National O W, account J Bushnell					568
Crystal O W account J Bushnell					308
Standard O W account I P Tack					588
Standard O W, account W Stewart					74
Total					4,615

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. N. R. R. February 27.

J. A. McKee & Son, 321 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 95 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Wm. McKelvy & Co, 284 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Ly & S, 300 bbls ref oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

National Oil., 414 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 934 bbls ref oil to Warden F & Co., Phila.

Total 2,548 bbls.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, February 28, 1872.

Our produce markets are moderately active, and, while the demand is mainly restricted to supplying immediate wants, there is, nevertheless, a fair volume of business in the aggregate. In regard to prices, however, there are no important changes. Soda Ash, firm at the advance noted in our last report. Apples, in steady demand but unchanged. Prime to choice Butter in steady demand at 26@28, with sales of fancy, in small packages, at 30. Eggs in fair supply and drooping; sales reported at 27@2. Cheese continues firm, and stocks in this market reported comparatively light. No new features in Flour, Grain or Groceries worthy of special notice. Dried Fruits and Canned Goods unchanged. Clover seed continues dull, and stocks accumulating; small sales at $6.25@6.50. Hay dull but unchanged, $20@24 per ton for baled, on wharf and track.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL YARDS, EAST LIBERTY. } WEDNESDAY February 28, 1872.

CATTLE.

Trade thus far has been very slow, and the prospects for the balance of the week are not very encouraging: with an average supply, and unfavorable advices from the east, particularly from Philadelphia, the situation is such very encouraging. While as yet there has been no quotable decline, the indications are that concessions will have to be made within the next forty-eight hours, as at present writing, many of them, it is fair to infer, came out resolved to buy lower or not at all. On the other hand, many of the cattle on sale cannot be sold much under last week's prices without losing money for their owners, and then there is no great margin. The cattle on sale are in the main good, and a number of choice lots might be found in the yards. Holders, therefore, are in a dilemma; the question with them is, is it better to sell here at a small loss, or ship on and run the risk of losing a good deal more. Occasionally it pays a western man to run his stock east, but, as a rule, they always do better by selling here; as is well-known an "outsider" is always worse in a bad market, in either New York or Philadelphia, than the regular dealers; the former is subjected to a good many incidental expenses to which the latter are exempt, and, besides, the regular dealer is better posted in selling cattle with the "ins and outs," of which the transient dealer is ignorant.

No beeves of 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers may be quoted at 6¾@6¾, but one sale thus far at the outside quotation: good 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, 6@6¼, and 1,150 to 1,250 lbs at 5¾@6. There is a restricted fair demand for stock steers, and, as prices are still too low here, as compared with other points in the country, in consequence, quotations come very light; good 800 to 900 lb steers, of fair quality and in good condition, are selling at 4¾@4¾, and prime 1,000 lb average steers could be sold under 5 cts.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
33	38,700	5 12	2	3,210	5 00
Smith, Watson & Briggs, sold:					
13	17,780	5 45	18	18,830	6 10
33	38,700	5 12	2	3,210	5 00
Smith, Watson & Briggs, sold:					
13	17,780	5 45	18	18,830	6 10
33	38,700	5 12	2	3,210	5 00
Ulery Brothers sold:					
		14		11,970	4 67
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:					
17	21,200	5 61	4	1,500	5 00
Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:					
20	22,020	5 50	16	20,720	6 00
15	16,520	4 50	17	21,800	6 25
19	21,600	5 70	34	41,870	6 40
Sadler H & Co sold:					
17	22,900	5 65	18	18,850	4 25
32	39,800	6 20	12	14,320	5 75
17	20,383	5 70	39	40,340	5 12

HOGS

Trade has been very dull thus far this week and notwithstanding the offerings were light the market is weak, and prices have still further declined. Prime Philadelphia hogs may be fairly quoted to-day at 5.20@5.25, and Yorkers at 4.80@4.70 However, the feeling has begun to break and as soon as the figures have been reached, particularly for the best grades, and as the arrivals of this grade have commenced to fall off, we do not anticipate that within the next twenty-four hours is not improbable—indeed, it is almost certain, unless the arrivals should increase sharply, that at that time of which there is not much prospect at this writing. The inquiry for York hogs has been and is light, and for the latter particular grade no immediate improvement in prices is anticipated.

Sadler, H & Co., sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
131	22,640	4 75	288	43,160	4 60
308	50,440	4 80	50	7,660	4 25
112	23,000	4 80	50	11,400	5 20
76	13,360	4 90	76	10,630	4 75
15	2,080	5 12	50	7,250	4 70
76	14,870	4 80	114	23,030	4 70
119	23,740	4 75	119	22,280	4 75
			21	5,100	5 20

Holmes, L & Co sold:

88	17,660	4 80	68	17,900	5 25
58	25,330	5 62	53	23,170	5 50
190	39,500	4 87	210	37,210	4 7
73	15,570	4 80	46	11,940	5 20
140	28,160	4 80	50	9,750	4 75
171	44,000	5 55	125	19,710	4 50
59	14,510	5 20	74	11,330	4 65
97	23,780	5 25	75	9,630	4 75
201	39,170	4 65	55	13,960	5 15
60	14,000	4 65	25	6,400	5 15
61	12,770	4 60	6	1,040	4 60
104	16,131	4 60	6	1,040	4 60

Orr & Williams sold:

149	21,320	4 90	17	3,800	4 80
13	1,240	4 90	5	1,000	4 90
157	22 840	4 65	20	3,420	5 25
72	14,090	4 60	50	23,450	5 25

Smith, Watson & B sold:

55	12,680	5 20	174	26,830	4 70
64	12,560	5 15	113	19,870	4 75
24	4,020	5 15	18	3,130	4 75
90	19,270	4 70	34	4,460	4 60

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:

137	23,300	4 30	22	2,480	4 65

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

128	23,730	4 90	77	12,620	4 62
73	9,040	4 87	75	13,850	4 50
71	12,730	4 62	60	10,60 0	4 90
38	8,190	5 15	66	14,740	4 60
79	8,410	4 75	86	11,360	4 60
24	5,010	4 62	72	12,250	4 70
21	3,460	4 75	74	12,140	4 75
80	15,030	4 65	60	12,0 0	5 00

Ulery Brothers sold:

20	4,520	5 00	141	23,420	4 75
60	12,980	4 70	13	3,640	5 00

SHEEP.

On Monday and Tuesday, with light offerings and an average demand, trade was brisk, and everything that offered was taken at full prices; to-day, however, in consequence of heavy receipts, the market has been dull and held off in hopes of forcing prices down and in a measure they were successful particularly as relates to the common and medium grades, and even the best sheep did not sell as readily on the two preceding days. However, while common sheep were 25@50 cents lower, because this week, no depreciation in the value of the better grades is anticipated this side of Chicago and Cincinnati, both of which will not sell unless they can realize the uppermost notch, the excited condition of the wool market enabling them indirectly to do so. Fine wool sheep of good quality, averaging 100 to 110 lbs may be quoted at 5@5¾; and 115 to 125 lbs, same kind, 5¾@6. Drovers of Belmont Co., Ohio, had four cars on sale today, averaging about 125 lbs, for which he was bid 5 cts but he would not sell.

Geo. Perritte, of Cannonsburg, Washington Co. (Penna.) reports having sold to Erisman as follows:

February 20th	450	43,550	7 95
February 21st	318	30,190	7 85
February 27th	560	57,070	8 45

Sadler, H & Co. sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
14	15,430	8 00	317	28,280	6 90
165	14,630	6 50	181	17,770	8 25
361	31,830	8 15	57	4,890	7 37

Hazelwood & B sold:

179	15,180	8 00	184	16,060	7 00
58	6,260	8 00	144	2,820	7 50

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

205	20,550	8 40	567	46,330	7 25

Holmes, L & Co:

175	13,360	6 50	186	11,510	5 00
101	6,970	6 00	161	14,260	6 78
314	29,350	6 80	351	30,150	7 50
328	29,860	7 35	175	17,650	8 20

Orr & Williams sold:

158	12,900	6 50	154	12,470	6 40

Smith, Watson & B. sold:

52	3,910	5 50	96	8,120	7 25
66	5,180	7 00	95	7,160	5 75

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK.—The demand has been light from all sources and the day has passed off without much activity in any class of wools. Dealers are stationary and due to the absence of anything especially desirable at prices allowing them a margin. Manufacturers purchase only to meet wool only, and are rather disposed to curtail their wants than otherwise, in view of the difficulty experienced in getting a remunerable advance on goods. There is particular grade no immediate improvement in prices is anticipated.

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No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
131	22,640	4 75	288	43,160	4 60
308	50,440	4 80	50	7,660	4 25
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Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Market steady with only a moderate inquiry for staple cottons; while worsted and woolen shawls and ladies dress goods are in improved request at relatively low rates as compared with the prices of wool and yarns. Worsted and alpaca braids are in improved demand, and prices for some descriptions are on the rise, while others are unchanged; all low braids have improved. Heavy brown drills firm and in moderate demand at 15¾c; and heavy brown sheetings at 14¾@15c for best eastern makes; while Augusta and Nashville are selling at 13¾c; Conestoga brown sheetings have been advanced as follows: D 11¾c; G 12¾c; S 13¾c; and W 14¾c.

River Intelligence.

The river is falling at this point with 4 feet 3 inches in the channel last evening. Weather continues clear and pleasant, and is all that that could be desired for out-door business.

Elsewhere we announce the death of Capt. Jesse Dean, who was born at Lisbon, Ohio, 52 years ago; went on the Ohio river in 1836, at the age of 16, with his brother, Wm. Dean, then commanding the steamer Hunter; afterwards on the Boston and Allegheny (first one of that name). Capt. Jesse Dean piloted the Majestic, Amaranth, New England No. 2, Messenger No. 2, and others of the famous Cincinnati and Pittsburgh packet line. Later he piloted the Clara Dean, in the Louisville trade, and subsequent to that commanded the St. Louis, Hoffert the river in 1859, and tried farming in Illinois, but not finding it congenial to his tastes, he returned to the river in 1863 and took command of the packet Camelia. Since that time he commanded the present Messenger, running between Cincinnati and New Orleans. He retired finally from the river business in 1870, since which time he has been residing at Rochester, Beaver County, Pa., where he died Tuesday, 27th inst. Capt. Dean leaves four children, three sons and a daughter, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

Thus passes away another of our old, respected and success.ful steamboatemen, who leaves behind a good name, as the best heritage for his children. He was one of the old stock of boatmen, which is now becoming smaller with each year, and will soon be entirely gathered to their last resting places. Captain Jesse Dean was well known throughout the whole western and southern country, as none were more active and stirring than he in the busy scenes on the Ohio and Mississippi during the past thirty-five years. The flags in our cities were yesterday draped in mourning and placed at half mast in honor of the memory of the deceased. He was one of a family of four brothers—all steamboatmen, viz: Captains William, Alexander, Samuel and Jesse. Farewell, old friend.

The rain falls since the date of our last report include the Argosy, from Wheeling; Carrie Brooks from Marietta, and St. Charles from Cincinnati. The two former departed as usual; the St. Charles will probably lie over until there is more water.

The Kate Putnam departed for St. Louis between nine and ten o'clock yesterday morning, drawing all the water.

Capt. J. J. Darragh is superintending the work of wrecking the Nashville, in the absence of Capt. Dugan, of the Eckert.

The Esperanza, E. H. Durfee and Mollie Ebert, left from New Orleans, are on route for this port. [The Exchange, from the same point, is due here to-day.

The Bolivar and Wm. Cowan arrived at St. Louis on Tuesday, and the Mollie Ebert and E. H. Durfee left Louisville the same day for this port.

The Esperanza arrived at Cincinnati on Tuesday, and the Shamrock left for this port.

The Kate Putnam left for St. Louis yesterday with all the freight she could take on the water and a fair passenger list. Ben Hall and James Henderson pilot her to Cincinnati.

There was a heavy thunder storm at Chicago on Tuesday night, with a little rain at Evansville on Tuesday night.

The Exporter, Capt. Williams' new mammoth stern-wheeler, is rapidly approaching completion and will soon be able to take her departure for New Orleans. She is designed to take the place of the Imperter in Arkansas River and New Orleans trade.

The West Virginia, Capt. Peter Donaldson, is the regular independent Monongahela river packet for to-day, leaving promptly at 3 p. m. Hiter agent, Mr. S. R. Patterson,can nearly always be found at the wharfboat during business hours.

The Ironsides arrived at St. Louis from New Orleans on Monday with five barges containing 1,100 tons of sugar and iron. She will load there with iron ore for this port.

The Charley McDonald left for Cincinnati yesterday with B Bales of cot. 25,000 bushels.

The Webster with two barges of coal arrived at Helena, Ark.) yesterday.

The Jno. Swan was sold on Tuesday by the Brownsville Packet Company to Peter Carr and John Manan for $3,000. The towboat H. J. Gruber has been purchased by Capt. John Bixler, price $8,750.

The Carrie Brooks, from Marietta, arrived and departed at 10 a. m. yesterday.

The Messenger for Nashville and Wild Duck for St. Louis, will depart as soon as there is a little more water. Both have a full freight, the bulk of their cargoes engaged and on board and are only waiting, as above noted, for a few inches more water.

Mr. A. J. McConnell, left for St. Louis the other day, on business connected with his packet trade.

Capt. Jack Chambers still retains charge of the office of the E. H. Durfee.

The passenger list of the Cincinnati and Louisville Mail Line steamer United States, had exploded her boilers, was without any foundation, as to how it originated, has not yet been explained.

The Mary Davage has given up her trip to New Orleans from St. Louis and will load for this port with iron ore.

A gentleman who has just returned to Cincinnati from Mobile, (Alabama) reports having seen a number of Pittsburgh steamboats of olden times, including the Emma No. 3, built by Capt. James H. Maratta, the Wilson, built by Capt. Thomas Wiggens, the Prairie State, captured pp Tennessee river during the war.

STEAM PUMPS.

John M. Cooper,

No. 882 PENN STREET.

COMBINED.

Value of Land Grants.

The 7.30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad are a REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE AND RAILROAD BOND COMBINED upon Property worth TREBLE the issue of the Bonds.

They are a first and only lien upon the Road, its equipment, its Traffic, and also upon a clean Government grant of 23,000 acres of the best Mineral, Agricultural and Timber Lands in the country to every mile of road.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government Bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds to our friends and the general public.

All marketable securities received in exchange.

PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK.
MASONIC DEPOSIT BANK.
N. HOLMES & SONS,
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
J. T. BRADY & CO.,
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

J. K. MOORHEAD,

GEN'L AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH DISTRICT

UNITED STATES

Building and Loan

ASSOCIATION.

Capital Stock, $500,000.00.

SHARES, $200.00 EACH.

Initiation fees 25 cents on each share. Periodic payments 50 cents on each share every two weeks, with privilege of paying monthly, quarterly, or annually in advance, and having six per cent. interest coming back, besides the usual share of profits in the concern.

Stockholders may withdraw at any time, with all shares of the profits.

Loans may be repaid at any time with advantage to the borrower.

Each stockholder has but one vote, and holds as many shares as he pleases.

No assessments made and no liabilities incurred.

No private speculation in loans; all moneys go into the hands of the Association for the mutual benefit of all Stockholders.

Loans granted only to those who want the money for immediate use;—no others allowed to bid;—premium limited.

Borrowers shares in the premiums and interest paid by themselves. Borrowers may in this way use money at the old rate of six per cent. per annum, and may acquire homesteads at an annual expense of very little more than the ordinary rents they are now paying.

Business will be commenced about the second week in March next, 1872.

The Stock is selling rapidly. Now is the time to join in, before the Stock advances above par, and while no arrears are to be paid, and have a vote in the monthly election of officers at the first regular meeting in March next, 1872.

For further information call on

THOS. HINDMAN, Attorney-at-Law,

No 87 Diamond street, Pittsburgh,

or, FREDERICK LUTY, Attorney-at-Law,

fe22:131-7THS 139 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

PROFESSIONAL.

Samuel Anderson,

ALDERMAN,

EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Office, 49 Sixth St., 2d Floor, Pittsburgh.

fe16:35

Samuel McMasters,

ALDERMAN, EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE and POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Office No. 100 GRANT STREET, opposite St. Paul's Cathedral. jal1

JAS. W. MURRAY

Attorney at Law,

NO. 89 FIFTH AVENUE,

jan4:137 Pittsburgh.

JAMES BREDIN,

[LATE OF BUTLER, PA.,]

Attorney-at-Law,

91 GRANT ST., Opposite Court House,

no26:77 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. SWOOPE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.

OFFICE in CUSTOM HOUSE, 2d story. oct2:126

ARCHIBALD BLAKELY,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE,

se28:0-7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. H. M'GARY,

Attorney-at-Law,

OFFICE: NO. 104 FIFTH AVE.,

no28:174 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DR. D. McMEAL,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

No. 131 GRANT STREET,

jal:164 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PAINTING, GRAINING, &c

JOHN T. BROWN, W. H. BASSETT

BASSETT & BROWN,

House, Sign and Fresco Painters, Graining and Glazing, No. 37 SIXTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. Churches, Parlors, &c., &c., done in the best manner, on reasonable terms. jy6:v61

$1,287,148!

In Cash Gifts to be distributed by

Merchants' & Bankers' Association

OF NEW YORK.

DAILY DRAWINGS.

A Prize for Every Ticket.

1 Cash Gift.....$100,000 75 Cash Gifts, each $1,000
1 " " 50,000 100 " " 500
15 " " 25,00 200 " " 200
20 " " 5,00 500 " " 100
400 Gold Watches.....$ 75 to 100
275 Sewing Machines..... 60 to 150
75 elegant Pianos..... each, 250 to 700
50 Meerschaums..... 50 to 200

Each Gift is a Solid Gold Watch, Sewing Machine or Piano; so that every person who purchases a Ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to his address a Gift corresponding with his Ticket, delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of $1. Prizes will be immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize exchanged for another of the same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—"Fair dealing can be relied upon."—Herald. "Not one of the humbugs of the day."—Weekly Tribune. "Is perfectly reliable."—Philadelphia State Zeitung, Aug. 5.

REFERENCES.—By kind permission we refer to the following: Franklin S. Lane, Louisville, drew $13,000; Miss Hattie Banker, Charleston, $9,000; Mrs. Louisa T. Blake, &c. Peru, Ind., $7,000; Sam

HOME NEWS.

Personal.—Our friend Dr. George H. Keyser, has just returned from a successful business trip to Steubenville.

Cuning Affray.—Mayor Blackmore yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of John McClure, who is charged with committing a felonious assault and battery upon one Robert K. Brown, who alleges that the accused attacked him on Washington street with a razor, cutting him severely on the arm. McClure was arrested, and committed for trial.

Waived a Hearing.

Mr. W. B. Ross has at last resolved to try conclusions with his opponents in court; accordingly yesterday morning when the barratry case in which he is interested, as we have heretofore noted, came up for hearing before Mayor Culiow, he waived that formality and gave bail for trial at the next term of court.

Letters Held for Postage.

Box 1349, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c: J. & A. Deitz, Lawrenceville, Pa., 1c; John Gott, Porter Mill, Pa., 1c; W. P. Hubbard, Wheeling, W. Va., 3c; Edward C. Horn, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c; Miss Kate Hart, Cr. Allegheny, Pa., due 3c; Herbert Woody, Oakland City, Ind., 3c; James W. Repine, Blairsville, Pa., 3c; Messrs. P. Liberman & Bro., Newton, N. J., 3c.

Our New Type.

We have received our new type from the factory, and are setting up our advertisements. Any of our advertisers who contemplate changing their cards, will oblige us by handing in the new copy. We will print an extra edition of the GAZETTE in the new dress, and we note the fact in order that our friends may take advantage of it, and have their advertisements inserted in time.

True Economy.

The best is the cheapest, which makes it a duty to buy a first class article from a first class establishment, both of which are to be found at No. 114 Federal street, Allegheny, and especially is this true in reference to the assortment of silverware here displayed to view, a thorough inspection of which will give the following verdict, viz: excellence in quality, beautiful design and elegant and elaborate in finish and workmanship. This of truth is the kind of silverware to be found at S. M. Orr's, 114 Federal street, and the reasonable rates at which these goods are offered makes it true economy to purchase here.

Replenishing their Treasury.

The Board of Poor Directors, of Allegheny, have reason to be greatly gratified at the little trouble which has just been had between the saloon-keepers of Allegheny and Mr. W. B. Ross; for already it has been productive of pleasing results for them by the replenishing of their treasury. Under the law one-half of the fines goes to the Poor Fund of the city, and thus far they have received $700, while a balance of $500 is yet due them. Though individually some have been of a belligerent peaceful disposition, the members of the Board feel doubly pleased with the play and will not interfere therewith.

Detained in the House of Refuge.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Margaret Donaldson made an application in the Court of Common Pleas, for a writ of *habeus corpus* to compel Rev. R. N. Avery Superintendent of the House of Refuge to produce Margaret Donaldson, aged sixteen years, who is illegally detained at that institution. Mrs. Donaldson makes no specific explanation in her affidavit but merely claims that her daughter was never committed to the Refuge for any violation of law, and is held there under no proper authority.

A writ was granted returnable next Saturday morning at ten o'clock.

Chicago Relief—The Allegheny Fund.

In view of the fact that the zeal of the benevolent in securing funds for Chicago relief, and relief of the suffers in the North-west, is waxing cool, and the contributions have almost ceased coming in, Treasurer Macferron of Allegheny concluded to present his balance sheet to the Executive Committee showing the receipts and expenditures. Yesterday he settled up the accounts, and made a return from which it appears that the amount received for the Chicago fund was $57,856.03, and that for the North-west $1,138.74. All of this has been sent to the sufferers, for whom it was contributed, and the Treasurer's accounts are clear.

The Allegheny Political Club.

To-night the members of the Republican party who are favorable to the organization of a club and the establishment of a political headquarters in Allegheny will meet in the City Hall, when the matter will be taken into consideration. The invitations which have been sent out, name the Mayor's private office as the place for the gathering, but the project seems to be so much in favor among Republicans in the city, that it is not probable that apartment will be sufficiently large to accommodate all who desire of being in attendance. It has been suggested that one of the Council chambers be used for the purpose, and the suggestion is worthy the consideration of the originators of the enterprise.

Fire in Allegheny—A "Drying-house" Destroyed.

Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the "drying-house" attached to Miller & Gillespie's Brick Yard, near the Uniondale Cemetery, Allegheny. An alarm was sounded from the nearest box, and the engines called out, but the fire had gained possible to get them up the steep hill; had the firemen succeeded in this, however, it would have been of no avail, as there was no water in the vicinity and the engines could not have been put into service.

The structure was a one-story frame building, the timber being as dry as powder. In a short time it was totally destroyed, entailing a loss of about $4,000 upon the firm. There was no insurance. The fire originated from a flue leading from the furnace underneath the "drying house" floor.

JAPANESE.

A Large Party Pass Through the City Last Evening.

A party of Japanese, one hundred and fifteen in number, arrived at the Union Depot last evening, on route for Washington City.

The party is accompanied by one Chief Ambassador and four Vice Ambassadors, designated by the Government of Japan to visit this country and Europe on a tour of observation and inspection, looking to the establishment of better commercial relations between their country and those of Europe and America.

The Japanese were accompanied by Hon. C. E. De Long, Envoy Extraordinary of the United States to Japan.

A number of the party are Japanese students on their way to schools in New York, New England and in various parts of Europe.

After taking supper at the Union Hotel, the party proceeded eastward via the Pennsylvania Central Road.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Alderman Strain issued warrants yesterday for the arrest of three men named Lafus, and a number of others whose names are unknown, all of whom reside on Mt. Washington. They are charged on oath of Henry Meyer with disorderly conduct, the prosecutor alleging that the accused did throw stones against his house, breaking the doors and windows. The accused are coal miners.

The same magisterate held Margaret Harrington for a hearing on a charge of threatening conversation on the part of one Mary Ragan.

Alderman McMasters held August Eichelman for a hearing on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Thomas Cauff, who alleges that the accused did knock him down. The parties bound in a bond of $300 each.

John McCormick and Valentine Binson, hack-drivers, had a ruction yesterday, during which the former received a blow on the head from a billet of wood. Mac. testified before Alderman McMasters and Binson wielded said billet. Hearing to-day.

Alderman McMasters yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Thomas Gazzola, charged, on oath of his wife, with assault and battery.

Anna Sullivan came before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday and shared her husband, [illegible] in assault and battery. John [illegible] for a hearing.

[illegible] habits. [illegible] complaint [illegible] against so doing.

SCHOOL CONVENTION.

...ty Among Sunday School Teachers—The Convention Yesterday—An Hour's Discussion on the Difficulties of the Work—Mass Meeting Last Night.

Yesterday afternoon the Annual Convention of the Allegheny County Sunday School Teachers Association was commenced in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, Rev. S. F. Scovel pastor. The attendance was not as large as had been anticipated, but those who were present, ladies and gentlemen, were among the most enthusiastic, earnest and successful Sunday School workers in our community.

The meeting was presided over by Thomas Bakewell, Esq., President of the association and Superintendent of the Christ Church M. E. Sunday School. Rev. J. Monroe Scovel and J. D. Herr officiated as Secretaries.

The proceedings were opened at half past two o'clock, the first half hour being set apart for devotional exercises.

At three o'clock the general discussion ensued upon the topic "Difficulties and their remedies" upon which brief remarks were made by Rev. S. F. Scovel, Rev. J. D. Herr, Mr. J. D. Carlisle, Mr. T. J. Gillespie, Mr. H. K. Porter, J. Bennett Tyler, Secretary of the Presbyterian State Sunday School Board, Gen. Beaver, of Bellefonte, and others. The current ideas of the "difficulties of the work" were summed up as the want of earnest, enthusiastic teachers; unregularity of teachers' attendance; want of careful study on the teachers' part; indifference of the scholars; the scholars hatred of study, &c. The grand remedies were simply more earnestness; a heartier appreciation of the responsibilities of the teacher's position; a training class for the teachers; firmness, patience and study on the teachers' part.

The discussion continued until half-past four and save one or two tedious, long drawn out speeches, was replete with practical suggestions and interesting experiences.

In the evening a grand mass meeting was held in the church at which Rev. H. Thane Miller presided. The audience in attendance was quite large and the exercises of an exceedingly interesting character. The addresses were made by Rev. H. Thane Miller, Mr. E. D. Jones of St. Louis and General Beaver of Bellefonte, Mr. Miller speaking on the General Sunday work, Mr. Jones on the importance of thorough organization in the Sunday School, and Gen. Beaver, of the great help and encouragement which teachers might receive through the sympathy and influence of the parents of the scholars. Each of these topics was discussed at considerable length and illustrated by relations of personal experience.

The meeting was concluded at half-past nine o'clock, with a beautiful hymn sung in a peculiarly impressive manner by Rev. Mr. Miller.

Other mass mass meetings were held in the Sandusky street Baptist Church, Allegheny, Birmingham M. E. Church, and at Bellefield, Birmingham M. E. Church, and at Bellefield, Birmingham ward, at which addresses were made by the speakers from abroad, who are in attendance at the Convention.

TOO MUCH MEDICINE.

The Coroner's Investigation in the Case of Miss Seitz—The Attending Physicians Testify that Death was Caused by Narcotic Poison—Testimony of Other Doctors—"Nobody to Blame."

The jury empannelled by Coroner West to investigate the case of Miss Henrietta Seitz, deceased, which has already been referred to in these columns, assembled at the Coroner's office yesterday morning, when the inquest was resumed.

The first witness called was Charles Seitz, father of the deceased. His testimony as to the medicine prescribed by the physicians, Miss Sarah Eisner, Philip Weaver and Samuel Sueters also testified upon the same point.

The remainder of the testimony, given by the attending physicians and others, is as follows:

Dr. J. K. McBride, sworn—Am a practicing physician in Etna borough; was called to see deceased at half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon by Mr. Seitz; the patient had belonged to Dr. Marquis, and I was called in his absence; found a great many persons with the patient, and a good deal of excitement in the room; found the patient suffering from violent pain, and screaming at the top of her voice; took four persons to hold her in bed; inquired into the nature of the case and of the treatment; they told me that she had been taken from one of Dr. Marquis' medicine the day or evening before; found that he had been giving her a simple, cooling medicine through the day; found that she was suffering from functional derangement, and concluded that the pains were of a nervous character; gave her a dose of morphine; at about fifteen minutes before one o'clock; gave her what I supposed to be a full quarter of a grain; observed a hot foot-bath at the same time; she was so violent that the bath could not be satisfactorily administered; expected the medicine to relieve the pain in half an hour. At the end of that time could see no change; gave her a full eighth of a grain at that time; in the course of thirty-five or forty minutes found no change; the medicine had no effect; and from family expressions dissatisfaction; examined the case critically; and administered another eighth of a grain of morphia; told the parents that I could not risk giving her any more medicine until Dr. Marquis came, as I thought she had enough; Dr. Marquis called about 5 o'clock; he made a brief examination of the case, and I told him all the particulars of my administration of medicine, and the apparent absence of effect; told him it was possible I had given her three-quarters of a grain; he said he had seen her and saw the medicine was having no effect; so we would give her a dose of hydrate of cholral; told him that the medicine I had given would undoubtedly have more or less effect eventually, and recommended that the dose of chloral be not too large; he went into the next room and I followed; he said to me, "we will give her a dose like this (quiet her and relieve this pain;" the hydrate of cloral was in a bottle; the doctor emptied some of the chloral in a pocket containing a little water; a portion of the chloral dissolved, think the doctor estimated the dose at fifteen grains; I cannot say how large the dose was, but think it was over fifteen grains; we went into the adjoining room, and I left Dr. Marquis there and came into town; heard nothing more of the case until eight o'clock, at which time Mr. Seitz called and stated that his daughter was very low, and that Dr. Marquis would call and take him out; when they arrived found her in a comatose condition; ordered whisky to bathe her limbs; dashed cold water in her without effect; Dr. Marquis proposed a hypodermic injection of sulphate atropia, which was used in the left arm; ordered an electric battery, and used it; about half an hour an hour gave her another injection of the atropia; we stopped then and continued the battery friction; remained with the family a few minutes before she died; Dr. Marquis was sleeping and I awoke him;

Q.—What was the cause of death? A.—She died from narcotic poison; she had symptoms of narcotic poisoning, viz; coma, small, quick pulse, pupils contracted, the pupil of the eye slightly contracted; the chloral was not given entirely with my consent; the patient was Dr. Marquis' and my consent or opinion was not asked; I recommended a small dose if chloral was to be given; I told the doctor that the previous medicine would have a good effect, and I did not think any more medicine was needed; the usual dose of chloral, when no previous medicine has been given from ten to fifteen grains, and if any other narcotics have been administered, it is a question whether it should be given at all; had nothing but my own judgment by which to decide how much morphia I gave; have given it hundreds of times, and could estimate it with great accuracy; gave the morphia from a package that had not been opened since I obtained it; used none of that package afterwards; this morning I had the morphia that remained weighed, and found that I administered half a grain to the patient; at one time, after the chloral was administered, the patient's respiration slowed down to eight or nine, they subsequently increased, under the action of the galvanic battery, and after the hypodermic injections.

Dr. T. J. Marquis, sworn—Reside in Etna borough, and am a practising physician there; was called first to see deceased on Thursday, and found her suffering from a mild contraction a day or two before; this produced difficult menstruation, from which she suffered; her system was generally disordered, but she suffered chiefly from paroxysms of severe pain in the head, back and limbs; prescribed four powders to be taken containing calomel, dover's powder and capsicum, to be taken four hours apart; called the next morning, and found that three of the powders had been taken; the patient's condition was somewhat improved, and I ordered the powders discontinued; ordered a mild cathartic, which was administered; next morning (Saturday) at about half-past ten, her condition was very much improved; on Thursday night her father had been to see me and told me that she was suffering great pain; I made a preparation containing fifteen grains of hydrate of chloral to the teaspoonful whenever the pain was particularly severe, she experienced great relief from this, the friends said; on Saturday morning I ordered that no medicine be given, unless the pain should be severe, and then to administer the chloral as before; this was the treatment in the case until Dr. McBride was called in; on Sunday I received the message Saturday evening. I went to the house and found Dr. McBride there, and the girl suffering great pain; Dr. McBride told me that he had given three doses of morphia, the last one about an hour before I came; examined the patient hastily, and I could find no evidence of any effects whatever from the morphia; was in favor of using chloral in all such cases prepared as nearly as I could estimate fifteen grains of chloral, dissolved it in water and administered it; he sweated, or at all events did not dessent; she fell asleep two or three minutes after taking the medicine; examined the patient and found the pulse the same, the symptom which had been unusual with her case; had not anticipated anything serious before, but waited developments an hour later, the breathing became stertorous, the pupils dilated, and the pulse became feebler and more irregular; became alarmed and prepared to resist the effects of the morphia; went to the office and prepared a solution of atropia; the father came for me in alarm, and I hastened away without waiting for the atropia to dissolve perfectly; administered two hypodermic injections of the atrophia, and about half an hour later still another of about ten drops, when the expansion of the pupils became decided; the symptoms became somewhat favorable after a while; after some time of constant working, being quite worn, I asked some one to watch and I laid down; the family expressed themselves as alarmed at this afterward and found the case hopeless, and the patient sinking rapidly; the effects of the excessive dose of chloral were not incidentate; think she did not die from the effects of the chloral, but from the effects of morphia; the chloral may have assisted, but she lived too long for the fatal result to have come from the chloral; did not apprehend any danger when I left from the chloral.

Dr. James King, sworn—Reside in Pittsburgh, and am a practicing physician; have heard the testimony before the jury, and know nothing further of the case; have no doubt that death was caused by the combined influence of the narcotics; don't think any one would be justified in inferring that death resulted from the narcotics given that day; don't think the morphia enough given to produce death; don't think sufficient chloral was given after the morphia to produce death; where there is great pain, one-half to three-fourths of a grain of morphia is not a dangerous dose; have frequently given a grain without evil effects; have frequently given thirty grains of chloral, and followed it by smaller doses; were I to give half a grain of morphia in such a case as this, and then wait two hours and a quarter, and then administer fifteen grains of chloral or a little more than that, don't think it would be dangerous; the testimony shows that over four times thirty grains of chloral had been administered on the Thursday previous; think that she was under the influence of this previous chloral when the morphia was administered, though there were no apparent evidences of it; therefore I could attach no blame to any person connected with the case; there is a luxury that in certain conditions of the system chloral undergoes decomposition, thus producing unforseen results; how much weight is to be attached to this theory I cannot say; cannot tell whether the morphia, in connection with the previous chloral, would have produced [illegible] think not; [illegible] should [illegible] administer[illegible]

Dr. W. J. Gilmore, sworn—Am a practising physician in this city; from the testimony, think there is no doubt death resulted from narcotic poison; I concur fully in the opinions expressed by Dr. King; think it was the combined effects of morphia and chloral that produced death; both medicines were properly administered; the condition of the patient has a great deal to do with the effects of narcotics.

Dr. W. H. Daly sworn—Am a practising physician in this city; so far as I have been able to glean from the evidence, I believe that the death of the girl was caused by the combined effects of those sleep-producing drugs upon the peculiarly constituted system of the girl, what physicians express by the word idiosyncrasy, a system that will not bear certain drugs; this patient it appears was of a hysterical tendency and her sickness was such as to develop hysterical symptoms; it was just such a case as might lead us to expect irregular and unusual action of anodynes; don't believe that, under the circumstances I believe that, under the circumstances in which the physicians found their patient, the medicine administered would necessarily produce death in an ordinary case; positively deny that death in an ordinary case; positively deny that death in an ordinary case; positively deny that